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THE
PRACTICAL
FRUIT-GARDENER.

Being the best and newest Method of raising, Planting, and Pruning all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, agreeably to the Experience and Practice of the most eminent GARDENERS and NURSERY-MEN.

By STEPHEN SWITZER.

Revised and recommended by the Revd.
Mr. LAURENCE and Mr. BRADLEY.

Adorn'd with proper Plans.

Honos erit huic quoque Pomo. Virg. Georg. II.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Tho. Woodward* at the Half-Moon over against *St. Dunstan's Church* in *Fleet-street*. MDCCXXIV.

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TO
The Right Honourable
THE
Earl of ORRERY,
Viscount Broghill, and
Baron Boyle of Marston in the
County of Somerset, &c.

MY LORD,



HAVE at length done
my self the Honour I
long propos'd ; I mean
that of putting this Trea-
tise of Gardening under
your Lordship's Protection, with an
humble Assurance your Lordship will
a be

DEDICATION.

be pleas'd to grant the same Indulgence to the Writings as you have all along done to the Person and Endeavours of the Author.

'Tis a Subject; I humbly presume, not unworthy your Lordship's Acceptance, being such as the greatest Personages have receiv'd and patroniz'd; and happy will it be for its Author if his Endeavours are in any degree equal to the Nobleness and Usefulness of this Undertaking: But if I am but so happy as to meet with your Lordship's Approbation, who is so well known a Judge of Sciences, Arts and Letters, I shall not be under any Concern for what any weak Pretenders to Criticism say or do.

I might here inlarge on that Nobleness of Extraction and Family, those Alliances and Relations that so worthily

DEDICATION.

thily fill the Senate and State of these two potent Kingdoms, and of that Prudence, Valour, and other Atchievements, that have in so many Ages plac'd such great and illustrious Persons of the Name of Boyle in most eminent Stations of the Church and State; but I fear I should displease your Lordship, and like an unskilful Painter sully that Picture I should attempt thus injudiciously to draw.

It is more to my purpose that I address my self to your Lordship in the more private, yet not less valuable Epithets of a good Friend and a good Master: That Softness and Complacency of Address, that easy and quick Dispatch of Business, that universal Benevolence and Good-nature that flows in all your Lordship's Words and Actions, cause all Endeavours in your Lordship's Service to be the

DEDICATION.

greatest Pleasure imaginable, especially to one who has no other View but to serve your Lordship faithfully and well.

May your Lordship (so illustrious and so great an Ornament as you are both to your Family and Country, and so great an Encourager of Arts and Sciences) be long continued for the Service of both; and that there may never want an Heir of so promising a Genius and Parts as now is, to maintain the Splendour and inherit the Virtues of his noble Ancestors, are the sincere Wishes of, my Lord,

Your Lordship's

Very obliged

And most obedient

Humble Servant,

STEPHEN SWITZER.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

 HE Business of GARDEN-
ING being now greatly
turn'd upon such Things
as are profitable either in the Pro-
duction of Fruits, or in the raising
those Plants which are for the Use
of the Table, I have been induced
to write the following Treatise, that
every Gentleman who is disposed
to think that way, may inform him-
self of the proper Methods to be

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be taken for making his Garden beneficial.

Without any farther Introduction then, I shall proceed to give some Account of what may be expected in the following Pages; in the Disposition whereof, care is taken to inform the Reader of the proper Soil and Situations that are requisite for Fruit-Gardens, and have given such Instances of Proof to what is advanc'd, that it will not be easy for the Reader, if he strictly follows these Rules, to be guilty of any Miscarriage. True it is, that much has been already said on this Subject by the ingenious Pens of many *English* and *French* Authors; but I flatter my self, that this short but useful Work is so well connected together, that the Reader is led through the entire Practice of this
part

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part of Gardening without any Deviation.

I have from Experience, as much as in me lay, prescrib'd the Methods of Improving, and the right way of Planting in all stubborn Soils, having had great Regard to the Clearness and Depth, not altogether the Richness of Soil, and on what Bottom or Foundation Fruit-Trees grow and bear best; and also a more useful and cheaper Method than has yet been published for the draining clayey Land, and carrying off those stagnated Waters that are so apt to chill the Principles of the Earth, and impede the Progress of Vegetation; being of Opinion, *That how necessary soever Heat and the Influences of the Sun may be in themselves, and how advantagiously soever any Plant may be expos'd*

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thereto, if it have not the Benefit of a good warm Soil, and a good gravelly or chalky Bottom, and free from all cold Springs and standing Waters, 'tis very seldom seen that any of its Productions are extraordinary, if good for any thing.

Hence comes it to pass that there is that vast difference we see in Fruits that have one and the same Turn or Position towards the Sun, and within a few Miles distance of each other, as to their Taste and Flavour; and hence also it is that there is so much low and very strong rich Land very unfit for Fruit, and so much higher Ground, tho' expos'd to a larger Share of Sun, good for nothing. This dissimilitude is also visible in the animal as well as vegetable System; or from whence comes that Difference of Temper,
and

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and activity of Parts, caus'd by the good or bad Disposition of the organical Parts; even so in Vegetation, the good or bad Disposition of the Earth is to be look'd upon as the principal Cause of whatever we find in the Productions of Nature; being the Bed and Matrix wherein lye hid those Salts that are so useful in the Growth of Plants: And tho' there is so great a Person as Sir *William Temple* on the other side the Question, it is an undoubted Truth, that there is as good Fruit of many Kinds one Hundred and fifty or two Hundred Miles North and Westward as about *London*, where the Soil is good, and the Garden well defended from the Easterly and Westerly Winds and Breezes of the Sea, and on a chalky or gravelly Bottom, &c. and indeed

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deed within ten or twelve Days as-
soon.

I have likewise consider'd the
Propagation of Fruit-Trees, how
much they may be improv'd by
Stocks of different Kinds, in or-
der to have such Plantations prosper
in any Soil, and that every parti-
cular sort of Fruit may carry its
true Shape, Taste, and Character
along with it; as also a farther Ad-
vancement towards the distinguish-
ing Peaches, &c. by their Flow-
ers, and regimenting them in their
proper Classes and Collections.
For I suspect it is for want of this,
that the best Gardeners are some-
times deficient as to the Names of
Fruit; in which Gentlemen are so
often disappointed, as to plant one
sort of Fruit for another, and often
consequently

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consequently robb'd of their Expectations.

As for grafting and pruning, there is a very particular and practical Method set down for the performing of either, and directions for training up a Fruit-Tree from its first raising to its full height, having trac'd it thro' all the different Scenes of Raising, Inoculating, Ingrafting, Planting, Pruning, and Culture; which may be justly esteem'd one of the most useful parts in all Gardening, and such as has not as yet been so plainly set down in any Book, because the Precepts follow one another, so that a Learner can't be at a loss where to find his Instructions whenever they are wanted.

The Pruning and Dressing of Fruit-Trees in particular, are set down

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down in as concise and intelligible a Manner as I could think of, laying aside that round-about way and method of Mr. *de la Quintinye*, and following a short yet plain one, of my own choice, adding such Remarks as are proper for an *English* Soil and an *English* Culture, comprehending in few Chapters the greatest part of the Art of managing and government of a Fruit-Tree from its Infancy to its Period, shewing the manner of Tillage, Dressing, Pruning, and Nailing Fruit-Trees, how reduced and kept in Obedience when young, and renovated and strengthened when old. In all which I have taken particular Care and Pains, it being one of the most pleasing Employments the Garden affords.

This includes likewise the nature of those Composts that are proper
for

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for dressing Borders that are worn out, and putting new Life and Vigour into decay'd Trees, by the Application of those adventitious Manures of Sand, Soil, &c. that lye open to view; for this purpose regulating the Use of Horse-Dung, &c. which tho' very pernicious to all young Trees, yet after they are grown old, and have exhausted the natural goodness and vigour of the Mould they stand in; Dung when mix'd with some Earth, Cole-Ashes, Sea-sand, and the like, is of excellent Advantage, as it contains a much greater and more spirituous Quantity of Salt and Nitre than virgin Mould commonly does.

And since I have just now casually mention'd Salt or Nitre as one of the most effectual Principles in the

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the Restoration of all old and languishing Trees, it may not be improper to take a short View of it, so far as may set us to rights in a particular that is so useful in the Business of Vegetation and Gardening, tho' in a great measure contended against by a very ingenious Author, who lays it down as a certain Rule*, *That Nitre would effectually destroy rather than promote Vegetation.* But it may be suppos'd that this Gentleman's distrust rather consisted in the Quantity than the Quality of it.

The learned Mr. Boyle in his *Tentamen Physico circa partes Nitri*, sets down, that he had studied it with indefatigable Toil and Application ; but says, that it can't be follow'd exactly by any Analysis

▼ Vide Dr. Woodward's *Essay on Vegetation.* Phil. Transact. No.

that

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that can be made of it, because it conceals it self in so many different Figures, that all Minerals, Plants, and Animals have a share of it, and that there is a part of it in all mix'd Bodies ; in a Word, that there is not in all Nature a more catholick or universal Salt, more diffus'd thro' the elementary World than Nitre is, to use his own Words, *Nullum salem esse qui sit Nitro magis catholicum.* And mentions two sorts, a *Volatile* and *Alkali*; yet assures the World, that during his Operations he often lost Sight of it, and that *Proteus* like, it chang'd its Figure so as not to be known again, even while he held it bound in the Chains of his chymical Operations, and yet that at last he found it again in the same Quantity as at first.

Certain it is, and so far every one must agree with Dr. Woodward*,

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ward, that a great Quantity of Salt cast upon Grass, weedy Gravel, or any other Herbage, will effectually destroy whatever it touches for some time; but then when that Heat is over, whatever it has injur'd, recovers it self and flourishes the more; yet if you sprinkle but a small quantity, it revives the Sward of Grass, and makes it look green, when every thing that is near it looks pale and languishing.

But see how earnestly Mr. Evelyn * contends for this principle: *'Tis Salt*, says he, *which entice the Roots to affect the upper and saline Surface of the Earth, upon which the nitrous Rains and Dews descend, and the Cause that some Plants are of a more racy Juice than*

* See his Philosophical Discourse of Earth, p. 101. the 2^{vo}. Edition.

says

THE WITNESSES
I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the Court of Sessions of the County of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, in and to which said Court of Sessions the within and foregoing was filed for record on the 11th day of January, 1881, in the case of the People of the County of New York, vs. John J. O'Brien, Defendant.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court of Sessions, at the City of New York, this 11th day of January, 1881.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
J. J. O'Brien, Defendant.
The People of the County of New York, vs. John J. O'Brien, Defendant.
Filed for record on the 11th day of January, 1881, in the case of the People of the County of New York, vs. John J. O'Brien, Defendant.

W. J. BARNETT, Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the County of New York.

Mr. WOODWARD,

I Have read with much Pleasure this new Treatise of Mr. *Switzers*; as it contains a great many curious Discoveries and Rules of Practice, with which nothing but long Experience and accurate Observation could furnish him: What recommends it most to me is that the Turn of the whole, shews he is a better Practitioner than *Theorist*, and has been more conversant in the Garden than Study. Since all Lovers of Gardening are thereby sure to meet with practical, rather than specious and imaginary Instructions, which is the best Entertainment for Books of this Kind.

Bishop-Weremouth,
Jan. 28. 1723.

J. LAURENCE.

Mr. WOODWARD,

I thank you for the Opportunity you gave me, of perusing the *Practical Fruit-Gardener*, which in my Opinion is the most useful Book that I have seen of this Kind; it being founded upon practical Rules, and will be of general Use to all Gentlemen who are Lovers of Gardening.

Jan. 1.
1723.

R. BRADLEY.

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others. 'Tis Salt (a little further says he) that resuscitates the dead and mortify'd Earth when languishing and spent by our Indulgence to her verdant Offspring. 'Tis Salt which fertilizes and renders Egypt so luxuriously Fruitful after the Inundations of the River Nile; and the nitrous Grounds of Jamaica and other Places, which cause so stupendous a Growth of Plants and Trees, and 'tis the Want of Salt which emasculates the Virtue of Seeds too long macerated in hungry Water. This and much more does this great Author urge in defence of Salt or Nitre, which however he does not absolutely determine, but leaves it as other Authors do, to be called by what Name every one pleases, since its Effects are so well known: For whatever it is call'd by, it is the

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Axis on which the vegetative as well as animal System turns.

But to finish the Account of this Work, I have in the latter Chapters set down the Advantages that Gardens receive by proper aspected Walls, Water, &c. and the best Methods now in use for the Preservation of Fruits from Blights, because a great deal of Success in the getting good and early Fruit depends upon it.

In these Islands, sad Experience shews we are subject to more sudden Variations and Changes of Weather than they are in larger Continents, tho' colder than ours; yet by prudent Care in guarding against those pernicious Assailants, those Evils so much complain'd of, and the great Misfortune of our Climate, may in a great measure be prevented,

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prevented. Mr. *Lawrence's* horizontal Shelters have naturally led Gentlemen to other Inventions for the Security of their Fruit-Trees, of which none meets with more universal Approbation than that of the late Right Honourable *John Smith Esq;* at *Tedworth* near *Andover, Hampshire*, which I have particularly set down. The sloping Shelters now us'd by several ingenious Planters, and of which I have given some Account, will, I doubt not, be very successful to this Purpose.

The forcing of Figs, Grapes, &c. will, from what I have laid down, and from the Practice of it at *Belvoir-Castle*, a Place near a Degree and a half Northward from *London*, encourage others to the Practice of this useful Invention ; as

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will the watering, and draining too watry Gardens directed in this Work.

Thus have I given as plain an Account as I can of what is contain'd in the following Sheets; in the writing of which, I have (besides my own Experience, which has been all along amongst the most busy Scenes of Gardening) consulted the most approved Authors and Practitioners.



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THE



THE
PRACTICAL
FRUIT-GARDENER.

CHAP. I.

*An Introduction, on the Excellency and
Use of Fruits.*



Shall not detain my Reader
long with any preliminary
Elogium on the Excellency
and Use of Fruits; nor of
that great Esteem which the
ancient Virtuoso's entertain'd of them; as
conducive to the Health and Reereation

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of

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of those primitive Ages; since their Uses are so well known to the present Times, that the most Imperial Table would be imperfect without the Desart; and the meanest Cottager, as well as Cyderist, would be at a Loss for Want of his Apple and Pear Tree: For (as an ingenious Authour has it) since Fruit was our primitive and most excellent, as well as most innocent Food, when it receiv'd its first Introduction into Paradise (when the Days of Men were long and healthful) so has it retain'd ever since no small Tincture of its original and celestial Virtue. 'Tis from Fruit ^a (says he) we receive those sovereign Elixirs, prepar'd and extracted by natural Chymistry and solar Fire, of sufficient Virtue and Temper to allay the Ebullition of the Blood, and sweeten its saline Acrimony in the hottest Climates and Seasons: And though Fruit may be thought by many, not proper to

^a Vide Introduction to Fruit, in Quintinye abridg'd; suppos'd to be wrote by Mr. Evelyn.

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be accounted of among the absolute Necessaries of Life, it ought at least to take Place among those Conveniencies, without which, we should lose much Pleasure and innocent Delight.

No Wonder then, that the Care and Improvement of Gardening, has all along met with Encouragement and Respect, not only among Princes and other great Personages, whose chief Aim has been towards the Embellishment of their Country Seats; but also from others of a more inferior Rank, who have by Experience, found Fruit almost a necessary Ingredient in Life. And indeed, if Fruit-Trees had no other Advantage attending them than to look upon them, how pleasurable would *that* be? Since there is no flowering Shrub excels, if equals, that of a Peach or Apple-Tree in Bloom. The tender enamell'd Blossoms, verdant Foliage, with such a glorious Embroidery of Festoons and Fruitages, wafting their Odours on every Blast of Wind: And at last bowing down their laden Branches, ready to

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yield

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yield their pregnant Offspring into the Hands of their laborious Planter and Owner. Indeed a well contriv'd Fruit-Garden is an Epitomy of Paradise it self, where the Mind of Man is in its highest Raptures, and where the Souls of the Virtuous enjoy the utmost Pleasures they are susceptible of in this sublunary State. For there the happy Planter is cooling and refreshing himself with *Scooping the brimming Stream* of those nectarous Juices, and the philosophizing thereon, as Mr. *Milton* has it in that excellent Description, Book iv. l. 327. of *Paradise Lost*; also Mr. *Philips* very rapturously describes it in his Poem on *Cyder*.

Wherein our ingenious Authors carry us in lofty Strains so sensibly engaging, that we can even taste the nectarous Fountain of their Raptures in those few Lines. I shall now proceed to give the World a *practical* Method of Raising, Pruning, and Ordering of Fruit-Trees, in such a Manner as Experience has made warrantable.



CHAP. II.

Of Planting Fruit-Trees.

HAVING in some preceeding Parts of my Works, spoke largely on the Nature and Qualification of Soils proper for all sorts of Gardens and Plantations, there will be the less Occasion for me to treat of them in this Chapter: I shall only therefore here mention some such new and useful Enquiries, as relate either to the natural Depth of Soil, or some casual or incidental Qualifications which of Course require our Care and Examination.

As to the Depth of Soil that is required for Fruit-Trees, Kitchen Esculents, &c. Of the Soil and Depth required for Fruit, &c. it is now generally agreed, that two Foot is the least, before you come to the Chalk, Clay or Gravel, and that the same be a good clear Soil, and free from large Stones, old Roots, Weeds, and other Incumbran-

ces, which very much hurt and annoy the Roots of Fruit-Trees and Kitchen Roots, making them grow crooked and stumped, and denying the Fibres Passage to find out that Nourishment which is proper for their well growing.

For the more particular Nature and Quality of Mould wherein Fruit-Trees are to be planted; it is readily agreed with Mr. *Lawrence*, that Virgin Earth, or untry'd fresh Mould, dug out of Meadow and Pasture-Lands, Sheep-Walks; &c. is the best Mould wherein to plant Fruit-Trees; such Mould being enrich'd by the Cattle that feed thereon, and having also much Rest, is in its own Nature fill'd with those Salts that render the Trees and Herbage growing thereon, vigorous and thriving.

*Of the exposing and
laying
Earth
sal-
low.*

And to promote this Fertility and Growth of Trees the better, it must be added, that such Earth and Turf (taken as it ought to be, as before directed) should be broke up in the preceding Spring before Planting, and expos'd to the

the Sun and Air, and turn'd over once a Month during the Summer Season, in Order to sweeten it, and to banish that mouldy, musty, and fower Quality that all Earths usually contract by lying long unplow'd and uncultivated. For though Trees do sometimes prosper without this Precaution, and do come to bear; yet we find by Experience, that all Fruits receive their Taste and Odour from the good or bad Quality of the Earth in which they are planted; which is the Occasion of that Insipidity, Sowerness, and Austerity, that many Sorts of Fruit are endued with, and in particular in all low Lands: And if the Country-Man and Farmer find it turn to Account, to lay their Lands fallow all Summer for their Corn, how much more ought the Planter and Gardener (whose Trees are to stand many Years) to follow the same Rules in their Fruit Plantations?

At the same Time I would strongly caution against that immoderate Use of Dung in the Fruit-Border, which is the too com-

*Dung not
proper for
Fruit-
Trees.*

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mon Practice of Gardeners of some Note, who suppose that the Business of Planting cannot go amiss, if their Borders are but well dung'd: Though in Truth it draws after it all that Train of Ills that we commonly see in those kind of Plantations. For besides that all Dung (especially that which is not very well consum'd) breeds Worms that grow up and destroy the young Fibres of the Tree; it makes the Ground so over luxuriant, that Fruit-Trees planted run all into gross Wood, and grow full of those Knobs, Carbuncles, and other Swellings, that render the Tree both unfruitful and unhealthy, and often quite destroy it, by that Time it is ten or twelve Years old; there being in this, as well as in other Parts of Gardening, an exact Parallel between the Vegetative and Animal System: In the last of which, we too often see, that the Effects of an intemperate and luxurious Way of Life (especially in Youth) terminates in a numberless Train of incorrigible Distempers, and an immature Death it self.

It is therefore of great Importance, Of the Bottom, on which we plant Fruit-Trees. that we take a particular Survey of the Bottom on which we plant our Fruit-Trees, since (as Mr. *London* and Mr. *Wise* have well observ'd) wherever there is a blewish Clay, or an Iron-mold Gravel that lies under the Soil, the Roots (especially of Pears and Apples) are apt to canker, grow full of Knobs, and decay in several Parts; and which is worse, those Fibres will be destroy'd that are to fetch Nourishment to the Roots; and this may be known after a few Years Planting, by the Trees dying at the Top of the last Year's Shoot. And this Cankering spreads it self likewise into the Body and Boughs of the Tree, making it grow mossy, hide-bound and the like: For the Mischief beginning at the Roots, not only hinders a sufficient Quantity of Sap ascending up the Tree, but also that which does ascend is corrupt, and consequently the Fruit-Tree never answers its Character, but instead of a racy delicious Gust, is often, if not always, of a woody insipid
or

or bitter Flavour, and so crooked and deform'd as hardly to be known : And then of Course the Nursery-Man is look'd upon to be a Rogue and a Cheat, for not selling the Fruit the Gentleman expects. Not only this blewish Clay or Iron-mold Ground, but also all Sorts of strong Clays in general, and also all barren sandy loose Bottoms are to be rejected; for the Roots of Trees being prone to run downwards when they get into either of those ill-natur'd Soils, they are either corrupted by the stagnated Water in Clayey Land, whereby the Fibres and Roots become of Consequence rotted; or else being in a loose sandy Land by running down deep, imbibe those sterile Juices, that by long Experience, are known to produce nothing but unfruitful Branches and Leaves; and then the Nursery-Man must be again call'd to Account for that which he cannot possibly help.

*How to
prevent
those
Evils.*

To remedy this Defect so fatal to all Plantations of Fruit; if it be a Clay, great Quantities of small Drains should be made, and

and also under the Border where you plant your Fruit-Trees, lay any Sort of shelly rocky Ground; or which is better, a good thick Bed of Chalk, at least one Foot thick, and this will effectually keep your Trees from running downwards, and contracting the Evils before mentioned.

To prevent this Evil likewise, there is *The Practice of a noble Lord in the North.* a noble Lord in the North, whose Knowledge in Gardening I have had occasion to mention elsewhere, that has been at the Expence of paving the Bottom of all his Borders with flat Stone, which has, I hear, so well succeeded, that his Fruit-Trees continue in a perfect State of Health, whilst others that were planted at the same Time in the Neighbourhood, are languishing and in decay. Happy are those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have a firm Gravel or rocky shelly Bottom under their Fruit Borders, or which I prefer before all, a sweet fat Chalk, where the Roots may run at Pleasure, because Chalk is known to be a great Sweetner of Land; and Experience tells us, that those Fruits which grow

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grow on chalky Bottoms are the sweetest and best Fruits we have: And 'tis there likewise that the Rains stay not too long nor go off too fast, but do their Office gently and with Success.

*Of the
Breadth
and Depth
of Borders
for Fruit.*

The next Thing to be done is to consider the Breadth and Depth of Earth in Borders for Fruit-Trees, in which it is to be observ'd that Practitioners have very much differ'd: Some, especially Mr. *London* and Mr. *Wise*, have seldom made their Borders less than eight or ten Foot wide, and three or four Foot deep; while others make theirs not above four wide, and a Foot and a half or two Foot deep. Now the whole of this Matter depends on the Goodness or Badness of the Soils and Bottoms where such Trees are planted. If the Soil and Bottom on which you plant, as well as all the neighbouring or contiguous Mould be bad, then eight or ten Foot wide, and three or four Foot deep is not too much; for otherwise the Roots of the Trees will too soon run out of their due and proper Bounds, and the Tree will die

die, or at least very much decay, in eight or ten Years Time; especially if it be so narrow as three or four Foot, as most People injudiciously make it. On the contrary, if the natural Mould be fresh and good, of a sufficient Depth and Extent, then you may with Safety plant your Borders at about four Foot wide and two or three Foot deep; but the general Rule now in Use is six Foot wide and three Foot deep, laying the Sward or Turf at Bottom, and so *Stratum super Stratum* in the Manner you can best get it together, and the worst of all at the Top, because the Sun and Air will soon fertilize and improve it. Besides, it will be no Hurt to prick a little Dung on the Top of the Border; tho' at the same Time, it's to be observ'd, we do not admit it to be buried deep. But it must not be forgotten to advise, that the Place where you immediately plant your Tree (about two Foot square) be fill'd with some of the finest and best Mould you have, in order to make the Roots *draw* the better, and to entertain

it

it for a Year or two with better Food than ordinary.

*Of a noted
Error in
preparing
Borders
for Fruit-
Trees.*

Before I quit this Part of my Directions, relating to the Preparation of Borders for Fruit-Trees, it will not be improper for me to note an Error that is commonly committed, in Relation to the digging out the coarse Mould to make Room for better: And it has been indeed the general Language of those that have wrote concerning this Matter all along, that when you go about to prepare your Borders, you should dig out your Clay, Gravel, Sand, or any other bad Ground, as many Foot wide and as many Foot deep, as in their sage Opinions is best. But I beg Leave to differ from those Gentlemen, since if it be in cold wet spewy Land, nothing can be more pernicious, because it draws the Roots down into those Soils that make for their Destruction; on the contrary (I think) 'tis more advisable, to raise such Borders to what Height of Mould shall be thought most proper upon the bad Mould, and then

then the Roots will not be as it were penn'd up in a Box, and liable to all those Misfortunes which attend Fruit-Trees in a wet spewy Land, by the Water stagnating among them. When you have therefore a Mind to plant, dig out about a Foot deep of that Clay or bad Mould, and in that Place put your Gravel, Brick-Batts, Stones, &c. to keep the Roots from running down as before, and then raise the Mould about three Foot high on that Foundation.

I know it will be very readily objected, *An Ob-
jection
answered.* that such a Method will make the Borders lye so high above the common Level, that in Parterres especially, it will look odious, which I own: And 'tis for this Reason in all Places where I have the Honour to be concern'd, that I raise a Terrass round by the Wall, instead of digging down into the pernicious Mould; and I would recommend this to be made ten or twelve Foot wide or more, laying the best Mould next the Wall, and the coarser on the outside of the Terrass.

This

This is what I thought proper to advise in this Place, in Order to remove and remedy a Defect, the most pernicious of any I can think of in this Part of Gardening.



CHAP. III.

Of the Situation proper for a Kitchen and Fruit-Garden.

THose who have wrote concerning the Situations requisite for Gardens, have incumber'd the Subject with so many Rules, almost impossible to be found about Gentlemen's Houses, that it will I hope in some Measure answer the Design of my Reader, if I make some short and easy Remarks concerning this Choice, and offer such Reasons for the Improvement of whatever is now amiss; in this, as well as other Particulars in Gardening.

* Vide Sir Henry Wootton's *Elements of Architecture*.

It is readily agreed with those ingenious Authors, who have wrote on Gardening and the most desirable Situations, that a Plan declining towards the South is the most salubrious, healthy and pleasant of any. And I add, that that Plan should not have above six Inches in ten Foot dependance; but if it hath two or three Inches it is sufficient, because there is a considerable Charge in the laying out all precipitate Falls into Terrasses (which however are very beautiful). Besides the continual Expence there is in keeping them, and above all, a constant Uneasiness in being always ascending and descending. The Declination or Dependance of *St. James's-street* is about one Foot Fall in ten Foot long, the Uneasiness of which Ascent every Body knows; and, indeed, I think more than that is intolerable. So that if the Planter's lot is to have yet quicker, I should advise him by all means only to make Plantations for Prospect, but not for Walking.

C

What

What I have thus been hinting as to Gardens in general, may be apply'd to Kitchen-Gardens, Fruit, &c. in particular, where too precipitate Declination is of the worst Consequence, for that the Rains will run off so quick, that the Fruit, Herbs and Legumes, will have but little Benefit by it; and will besides drive much of the Mould of the upper Part of the Ground to the lower: And though this Misfortune may be in some Measure regulated by Slopes in such a Manner, as that the great Slope of the Ground may be obviated; yet there is always a great Expence attending such a Regulation, and by digging too deep into the Hill, it is ten to one if ever the Soil is so good and proper for vegetative Productions, as its own natural Soil was.

Thus much as to the Declension of the Ground; but what is of as great Import as any, is that it be guarded well with Wood, viz. the North-East, South-West, and North-West, the South and South-East, being the only Aspects that should lie

open. There is great Danger as to the Easterly Exposition; inasmuch as all lighting real Winds come from that Quarter, so also the South-West is subject to the violent Concussions of those Winds that come off from the Atlantick or Western Ocean. But it may be observ'd, that the Sun acting in an oblique Manner, and that the Winds fluctuating horizontally, the Fruit-Garden might be planted all round with Wood, between ten and fifteen Yards distance, provided you keep your Trees to about fifteen Foot high, for Security from Winds, without any danger of depriving it of the Benefit of the Sun.

To those Considerations relating to the declension proper for Gardens and their security, &c. may be added others of equal Account with any of the former; and those are, what Elevation, or rather, what general Situations are proper for the several distinct Genus's of Fruits that are now cultivated and in use.

Vines, Cherries and Peaches, without question require the most elevated Situations; Apricocks and Plums, and some Sorts of Pears a midling one; and Apples and Pears on Quince-Stocks, the most humble of all. Indeed I can't but own with the ingenious Author of the *Compleat Gardener* and his Abridgers, that little Vallies or low Grounds are to be prefer'd to all other Situations, and have commonly all the Advantages that can well be desir'd, if the Mould be easy and of sufficient Depth, being fatten'd by the washing of the neighbouring Hills. Legumes grow well here; but then as these Grounds are liable to Inundations, Asparagus, Artichocks and Strawberries, are utterly destroy'd when they come to be long overflow'd.

To this may be added, that neither Pease, Beans, nor any of the Esculents love such low Grounds, but rather a higher Sandy or dry Soil; and the same may be said of Fruits on free Stocks and the like.

In fine, whoever Plants a Fruit-Garden should not confine himself to any Place near the House, where perhaps all the Art he is capable of exerting will not make him a good one, but chuse a Place in any other Part of his Estate that is well guarded by Wood, has the Convenience of Water, and all the other Properties which I have been before describing. It would be well to have it divided if it be a hanging Ground into three Levels; the Termination or last whereof should be for Water, for Collyflowers, Cabbages, and things that require Moisture; but what is more to our present Purpose, for Quince-Stocks, and all Sorts of Fruit, Legumes and Pulse that require Coolness, and to be retarded in the Summer Months; even there Beans, Pease, and all Sorts of Salletings do well while early; Pulse and Legumes are the proper Inhabitants of the more lofty Grounds.



C H A P. IV.

*Of Draining all Sorts of Lands, for
the Improvement of Gardening, Plant-
ing, &c.*

AMongst the many Misfortunes that attend all the antient Situations of great Houses in this Island, that of being upon a Clay or spewy Gravel are some of the chief, whereby the Roads and Fields are render'd almost impassable, and which is worse, the Soil incapable of Vegetation and fruitful Productions, for near a third Part of the Year. For the Basis of such Soils (good enough perhaps in themselves) being on a tenacious Clay or spewy Gravel, the Water lies there and causes the Principles of the Earth to be chill'd, so that they cannot actuate till the Sun has dry'd up that Moisture, and then the Ground *sated*, and as it were
swell'd

swell'd with too much Liquor, chops and hardens so excessively, that the Beauty and Verdure of the Estate is in a great Measure lost and destroy'd; not to mention how unwholesome and uncomfortable it is to Cattle, Trees, or whatever comes thereon.

In Gardening there is nothing more destructive, because it chills and rots the Roots of all Sorts of Trees, and in the Kitchen and Fruit-Garden in particular, it is of worse Consequence than any; in the first, no Legumes nor Roots will thrive till late in the Year; and as to Fruit, the Observation of every Day teaches how it retards it, destroys the Fibres of the Trees, and if by Chance there is a little Fruit, it is insipid, flat, and good for nothing. That this is not a speculative Invective against Clays, will appear to any Gentleman that ever saw *Longleate*, that ancient and noble Seat of the *Thynns*: Where, notwithstanding all the Cost and Pains that has been laid out, there is no such thing as a good

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Peach, Apricock, or any thing else; though the Garden Part of that noble Seat, is said to have cost forty thousand Pounds.

*To drain
off stony
Gravel.*

To remove then a Misfortune of so ill Consequence to Vegetation, and to Kitchen-Gardens in particular, there have been several Methods of Draining invented, done chiefly by Rubble Stone or Brick Drains, the Expence whereof I need not touch at, nor the Method of doing it, being obvious to every Bricklayer and Labourer; only I must advertise, that those Workmen generally over do it: Be they to make Drains either of Rubble or Brick, a Drain of one Foot wide at the top, brought to a Point below like a Figure V, and about a Foot deep, cover'd with Brambles, Brush, Fern, or any other Refuse, being first fill'd with Rubble Stone, large Pebbles, or Gravel is sufficient. And for a dry Brick Drain, where such Rubble can't be had, a Brick Length across at the bottom, and one lengthways on each side, cover'd above as it is below,

below, will convey whatever is desired by Draining, even in the wettest and most spewy Gravels. The great Care is the laying those Drains deep enough, even below the two or three Foot Depth of Mould that is required for the proper Depth of Borders and Quarters for Fruit.

But the best and cheapest Method of draining Clayey Land, is by Tubes or ^{*To drain a rank Clay.*} under-ground Drains, the Method of which take as follows. It being one of the most useful Inventions that has been found out in this or any other Age, and will do as well in Pasture, Arable, or Wood Lands, as in Gardens, provided you work deep enough. Be provided then of three or four narrow Spades, about eight Inches wide and fifteen Inches long, with a Handle put into a Socket and Ring, with a Tread round it to set the Foot upon to dig, and at every twenty Foot asunder if the Ground lye near a Level (which is the worst Case that can attend this Method) dig a narrow Trench of about ten Inches or a Foot wide at most, quite

quite through your Gardens, at twenty Foot asunder, as before mention'd, and a full Foot and half within the Clay ; take a wooden Rowl of about five Inches Diameter at one End, of four Foot long and four Inches Diameter at the other ; and placing this Rowl at the Bottom of your Trench, take the Clay you had before dug out, and with a Rammer ram it in round the Rowl, which will form a perfect Tube ; and the Rowler being bigger at one end than the other, you may by the Help of a Chain fastened to the bigger End, pull it out of the Tube, so that proceeding at four Foot at a Time, you go through your whole Trench or Trenches from End to End, and all over your Garden ; taking great Care to keep your Drains or Ditches on the Extremity of your Gardens, and at the End of the Tubes open.

But this is not all, I should have premis'd that there should be a Handle of about four Foot long, mortis'd into the great End of the Rowl, by which the Workmen

Workmen shoggle about the Rowl, so as to loosen it in the Tube, by which Means the said Rowl will be the easier drawn out by the Chain aforesaid.

I should have also set down, that before you move this Rowl you take a Puncher made in the Form of a Pyramid a little broke off at the Top, about three Foot long, three Inches Diameter at the great End, and one at the small, with which Instrument (made of Wood as it is) you are to punch a Hole through the ram'd Clay upon the Top of your Rowl, through which Perforation all the Water is to pass, that comes from the Ground above, down into the under-ground Drain or Tube below.

And in Order to keep this perforated Hole open, and not to be choak'd up by the Earth's tumbling into it, you are to take some small faggot-Wood or Furze-Bushes, and Chopping them short, you are to cover the Hole therewith, adding at the Top a broad Tile to secure it from any Impression that may come from above:

bove: Thus have you a Clayey Field or Garden, as hollow and as unfit to retain stagnated Water as a Sieve.

*Objection
answered*

I know that a great many Objections are and have been brought against this Method, even during the Time it has been executing; but I can truly affirm to have seen these Tubes or under-ground Drains, do their Offices after twelve Years, and that in plow'd Lands, where the Disorders of Horses might be supposed to spoil the whole Scheme; but they must be laid deep enough, and then there is no Fear: And if it can be executed in Arable-Land, with how much more Facility and less Danger may it be effected in Pasture-Land, or even in Gardens, where the Spade is the worst Enemy this Method has to encounter with?

*An Instance of
the Success
of this
Operation.*

As I am now upon a Work of this Kind for a Barronet of very great Distinction in *Somersetshire*, I shall relate something of the Success of it in Pasture-Land the last Year: Which, though but just done, yet in the Month of *April* and *May* the
Success

Success was visible, in a Field of about twenty Acres, about one half whereof was drain'd and the other not; the Verdure of the Grass being so remarkably different, that one could not but look upon one with Pleasure, and on the other with Concern: In one you might behold your self to be in the greenest Meadow, and in the other, a Deadness of Grass as bad as the worst Heath.

It costs about twenty Shillings an Acre, at about twenty Foot Distance each Drain, but in all sloping Ground there is less Occasion for it; and the Drains may be made at forty or fifty Foot Distance, in which Case the Drains should be made asslant the Slope; for Water being a Bowl, it is certain it will never lye upon the Ground if it can find such a subterraneous Passage as I have been before describing.

I might have added to the first Way of Draining in spewy Lands, that it is often effected by Bavins or Faggots made of Alders, Brambles, Furzes, &c. and this indeed I have often seen take Effect; but

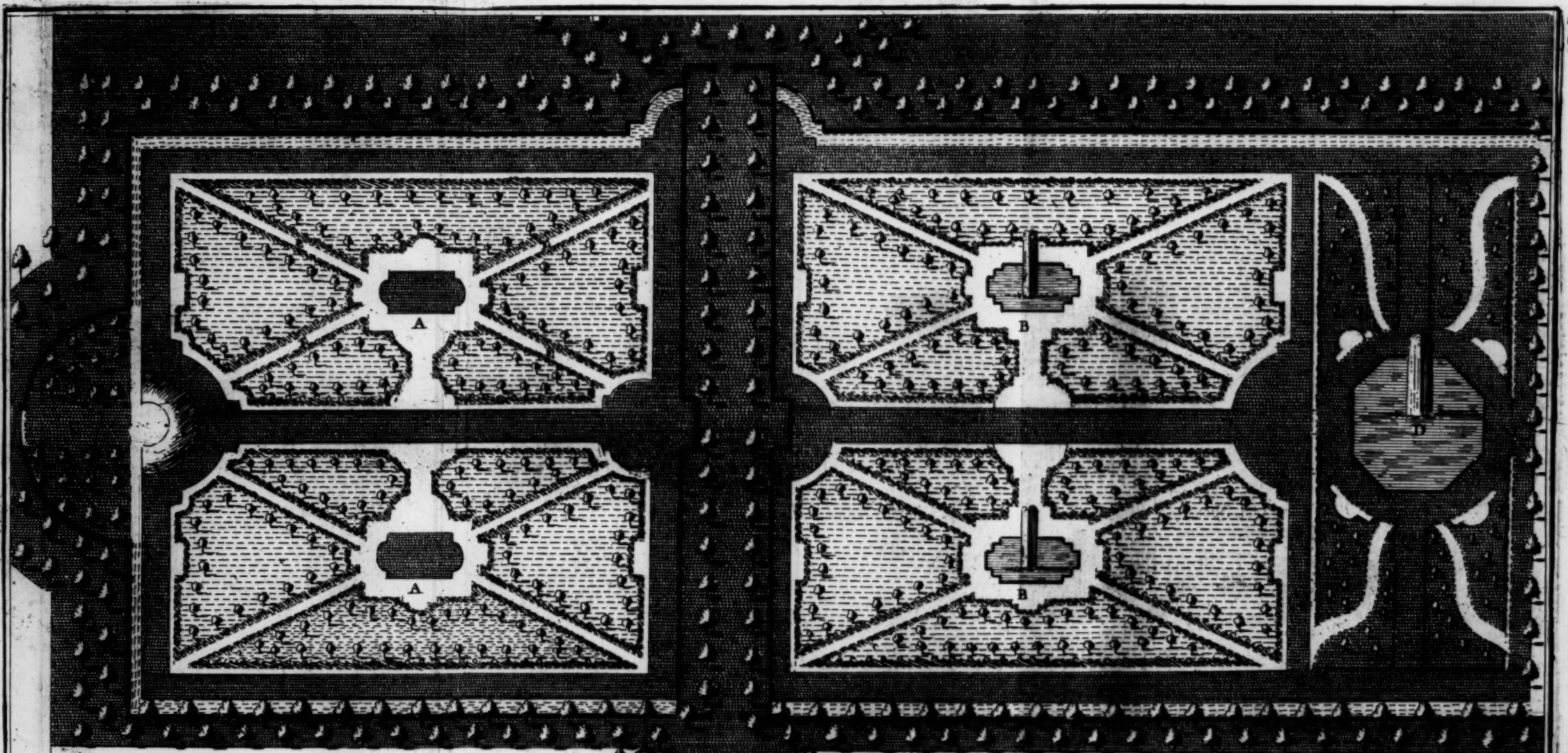
the Misery of it is, there are few that in any kind of Draining go deep enough for Cure: It is in this as it is in Surgery, if you don't go to the Bottom of the Cause, all superficial Applications are entirely wrong and fallacious.

This is best for spewy Gravel, but the Tubes are best in strong Clays which is all I shall add on this Head.

It would be needless to say any thing of Boggs; since no Body I believe makes a Kitchen Garden in such a Place.

N. B. You must remember in all sorts of Draining to begin your Work on the lowest Ground, that the Water may run off with the more Freedom as you advance your Work.





*The Plan of a
Fruit or Kitchen Garden,
on 2 different Levels for early & late Production*

- J. Clark sculp.*
- A. Dry Cabinets of sweet Shrubs.
 - B. Low Cabinets of Water out of n^o. the Quarters are by Pipes floated.
 - C. A Mount that overlooks the Garden, planted with rough Yews, &c.
 - D. A Menagery.
 - E. Little Allys planted on each side with dwarf Trees.

100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 yards

100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 yards



C H A P. V.

References to a Plan proper for a declining Fruit-Garden.

THE following Plan is calculated for a declining Fruit-Garden, and is in general a Design for a Person of Quality in the West Country, who has no Wilderness. The Garden then containing about eight Acres of Ground, I have distributed into three distinct Levels, fitted for the Production of all those several Varieties, that the Season of the Year and the Fruity require. The Turn of this Nobleman's Taste is a good Fruit-Garden, having neither Room nor Inclination to Wildernesses or other Works; for which Reason I have design'd this Garden which is pretty large, into all the Varieties that are found in a Wilderness or Parterre, thereby

by mixing the *Utile* with the *Dulci*, which will I hope prove very agreeable.

As for the rest, the Plan speaks for it self, and demonstrates, that a Fruit and Kitchen-Garden that has a proper Extent, may be as beautiful as useful.



CHAP. VI.

The Method of raising Fruit-Trees, and of the proper Choice of Stocks.

IT must be confess'd, there are already several Treatises that give such ample Directions for the raising Fruit-Trees, that there hardly seems Room sufficient to add any thing more on this Subject; and it may with considerable Appearance of Truth be added, that a Collection of Fruit is so easily obtain'd from the Nurserys in and about *London*, already grown to a Gentleman's Hand, that it would be a needless and unprofitable Task to waste
Time

Time thereon; yet it may be answer'd as to the first, that Experience teaches every Day, something that is new and worthy Observation; and as to the latter, though it is readily agreed, that the Expence is insignificant, ten or twenty Pounds being sufficient to buy a Collection of Fruit fit for any private Gentleman; yet since the most curious and those that have Time before hand, may have a Desire to raise their own Fruit, and such as themselves know to be good: I shall (though a Gardener) act so openly and freely, as to gratify, to the best of my Knowledge, all ingenious Lovers of Planting, though I at the same Time cannot but say, that if they do it with an Intent to save Money, it will scarce answer their End.

As the proper Choice of Stocks and of what kinds of Fruit will cement and take best upon them is the principal Art in this Affair, I shall particularise them as I find them suitable and correspondent to each other.

*Of the
proper
Choice of
Stocks.*

D

Among

*Stocks
proper for
Peaches.*

Among the Peaches, the White and Red Magdalen; the old and early Newington golden Peach; Troy Peach; Katherine, Montaubon, Syon, Ann, and Mignion, with some others, will do very well on the Shining Muscle-Plum or Black Damask, but the first is to be prefer'd.

The Belligarde, Algier, White Nutmeg, Albermarle, Belehevenuse, late admirable large Mignion, and Violet Peach, will thrive upon nothing but Almond and White Pear-Plum Stocks.

The Violet, Haffive, Brynion, Round, Tawny, Green, Yellow, Red, Roman, Newington, Vermash Nectron (an excellent Fruit) together with the Murrey, will grow upon Muscle or White Pear-Plums, but will do better on the Margaret Stock (as it is call'd) much resembling the French Stock in its Shooting, but differs in its Leaves.

I cannot so well finish my Observations on the Nature of Stocks and their Union with Peaches and Nectrons, as by observing, that there are some Sorts, which very
hardly

hardly take on any of those Stocks before mentioned, or any other we know of; such is the Royal George, a Fruit that would be in great Esteem, could we find out the Stock on which it would prosper; but such is the Aversion of that Fruit to unite with Stocks in general, and so sad a Destruction does it make in the Nursery Stocks, that I find all Nurserymen are weary of it; though my late ingenious and laborious Friend Mr. *Oram* of *Brompton-Lane* has made the best Hand of it of any Body I know.

To remedy this Misfortune as much as is possible, I have advis'd a Method I have seen in *Holland*, and which I am told by one, that has by my Direction done it in *England*, and, as he tells me, with good Success. Let the ingenious Planter first of all bud his Plum-Stocks with some of the largest Apricocks, and the ensuing Year rebud that Apricock likewise with such Sort or Sorts of Peaches as he cannot otherwise raise, and if my Ac-

counts fail me not, which I think they don't, he cannot fail of Success.

Before I quit this Section, I take Leave to recommend to all Lovers of propagating Fruit the St. Julian Stock, which is chiefly obtain'd from *France*, and which is in general one of the best Stocks for Budding all sorts of Peaches, &c. but they are difficult to get in Quantities.

*Stocks
proper for
Apricocks.*

Of Apricocks, the Turkey, Roman, Orange, Brussel, Dutch, and Masculine, will grow well almost on any sort of Plum, though best upon a Black Pear-Plum; but I am told of the Brussel Kind, that at *Brussels* and *Breda* where they raise great Quantities of them, they bud them on White Bullace Stocks, which they say is of much Advantage to them, as to their Bearing a greater Number than ordinary. I for my Part have been well serv'd by a very eminent Nurseryman at *Loisdina* about three Miles from the *Hague*, and believe they have the best Kinds in *Holland*, particularly at *Breda*, where they say they

they have three different Kinds, tho' all equally good.

Plums do well on any of its own Kind, ^{Stocks proper for plums.} but I lay it down as a general Rule in all manner of Stocks, especially Plum, that it is not so well to take Stocks from the Roots of old Trees, as to raise them from the Stones; for those Stocks that are taken from the Roots of old Trees are generally apt to fling up Suckers from their Roots, which is very inconvenient to the Trees, whilst others that are rais'd in a more natural and genuine Way are free from Spawning. In this Paragraph it may be included, that Plum-Stocks will take by Arenation or Laying, which by Experience is found to be a much quicker and as successful a Way as from the Stones.

Cherries are generally rais'd on common Black Cherries, but the Morella is I ^{Of Stocks proper for Cherries.} think the best, affording a most exquisite Juice to whatever is grafted or budded thereon.

Of Pears, the following are proper for ^{Of Stocks proper for Pears.} Quinces, or in other Words, will not take

or bear well on any other ; the common Blanquit, Blanquit-Musk, Petit and long-tail'd Blanquit, Amedot, Orange, Burgamot, Common Burgamot, Summer-Katherine, Muscat-Robert, St. Andrew, Summer-Boncretien, little Muscat-Dyone, Hambden's Burgamot, Green Sugar-Pear, Buree de Roy, Virgole, Sanguinel or bloody Pear. But it must be observ'd, that they will not bear the Knife so well as the free Stock will, Quince Stocks not Shooting so much to Wood as Free Stocks do.

The Winter Pears generally love Free Stocks, such are all those that are fit for Baking, besides several others that are good to eat ; but as I have more particularly set down in the Description of every Fruit what Stock is proper, I think it will be unnecessary to repeat it here.

I cannot take my leave of this Subject before I detect a very unfair and indiscreet Practice of some Nurserymen, who bud or graft their Pears on wild Ash or White Thorn, which tho' they take well enough,
and

and one of them makes goodly Trees to look on, yet wild Ash never bears well, and those that are grafted on the White Thorn are generally stony, gritty, and good for nothing. The Origine of this Fault is, that the Demand for Free and Quince Stocks being very great and a proper Quantity hard to come by, in Order to get Trees enough to supply their Customers, they graft on any Thing that will take. And the Misery of it is, Gentlemen know not, nor perhaps cannot imagine, the Reason of the ill Bearing or Badness of their Fruit till many Years after, when the Nurseryman is dead or the Account forgot.

But 'tis to this amongst other Faults may be ascrib'd that Barrenness and ill Bearing of Fruit-Trees that is to be met with in most Plantations.

I am sorry to say that this disingenuity extends to other Fruits, especially to Peaches, where there are few that Care for any thing more than that they be deliver'd out of their Nurseries. And here I cannot but give my Countrymen a Cau-

tion against buying Trees of the *French*, who generally bud their Peaches on Almond Stocks, which I have elsewhere noted will not thrive well with us in *England*: At best they will not continue for many Years, our Soil being too heavy for them.



C H A P. VII.

Of the Management of Fruit Stocks in the Nursery: Times of Budding, &c.

THE Stocks being chose as before, the muscle and white Pear Plum being the best for Peaches and Nectarines, and the black Damask, &c. for Apricocks, it is evident enough, that you must plant four or five Times as many of the first as the last, and let them be planted at about a Foot asunder, and the several Lines two or three Foot distance from each other.

If you intend to have your Stocks fit to bud the next Summer after planting, you must cut them within five or six Inches

Inches of the Ground about the middle of *February* or beginning of *March*, when you find all the hard Frosts are over, and the Ground mellow; it is then proper to draw some of the Mold up to the Stocks, and tread them till they are well settled in the Ground. Always observe to keep them from Suckers and small Shoots, that are too apt to proceed from the Roots, especially from those which we call Spawners, as I hinted before. This Stripping-off the Suckers must not be done by Hand, but with a keen sharp Penknife, with which the Rind of the Stock must be no ways cut, it being a great Detriment to them in the Conveyance of the Sapp; and moreover, hinders the Fruit from being budded that Year, so that the Stock must be headed down again till another Season.

About six or eight Days before you begin to bud, which must be about the latter End of *June*, or the beginning of *July*, the small Shoots and Leaves must be prun'd off from those Stocks that are design'd

*Time of
Bud. &c.*

sign'd for budding that Season, by which means the whole Torrent of Sap that was before otherwise employ'd, will be diverted to the setting the new Bud, which is now so necessary to be taken care of. For if they are let alone till the Operation of Budding, then assuredly most of the Buds will perish, the Current of the Sap pursuing, and finding its ways rather into those old than into any new Channels; for certain it is, that the cutting of large Trees which have produced Fruit for several Years, puts a Stop to the Sap to such a Degree, and for such a Time, that it will be four or five Days before the Sap reassumes its former Ascension. Much more those small Plum Stocks, or any other Stock that is to be budded, will take more Damage in budding them just as they are sucker'd, than if trimm'd a Week at least before you work them.

*Apricocks
the first to
be budded.*

The first Sort of Fruit which we begin to bud is the Apricock, and the sooner in the Season that is done, the better, if the Weather prove dry; but if not, then let

us wait till the latter End of *July*, or the first Week in *August* at farthest. Particular Care is to be taken in chusing of the Cuttings, not to let them be too hard or too soft, but take those that are not too vigorous nor too weak; and farther, observe, not to take those that seem to offer for blossom the next Spring, for they will blossom before they Shoot, and then wither and die.

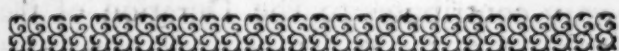
In the Operation of budding Apricocks, or any other Sort of Fruit, especial Care must be taken that the Buds come off clean, not to mangle them about, nor keep them in hand too long before they are join'd to the Stock; but on the contrary, the Operator should be as quick as possible, so that the Air don't dry them, nor the Sun get into the Orifice which you make in the Stock, After the Bud is right fix'd in the Stock, and it appears to set well, take a String of Bafs Mat, or rather woollen Yarn, because that will yield to the swelling of the Stock, and wrap round the Bud pretty tight; but take more than

than ordinary Care to tie it well at the Bottom of the Bud, where the greatest Danger lies, for if Care be wanting in this Part, all the Labour is lost.

When your Budding or Inoculating is finish'd, the Stocks must remain untouch'd for a Fortnight or more, till the Stocks swell, and then they must be unty'd carefully, and let them stand a Day if the Weather be hot, but if otherwise two at farthest: Afterwards wrap them up as before, but you must tie them as slack as possible, so that it keeps off the Heat of the Sun, and the drying husky Winds that generally happen at that Time of the Year, you may let them remain so till towards Michaelmas or a little before; then untie them again carefully, lest the Bud be broke off, which often happens where People are careless or lazy, and don't care to stoop.

From these general Directions then as to the Management of Fruit Trees in the Nursery, I descend to particulars relating to the Reasons and Manner of Grafting and

and Budding ; only adding, that in the heading the Stock wherein you have budded, you must the next Spring leave three or four Inches of it, that you may tie the young Bud, or Shoot to it, in order to prevent its being torn off by the Winds, while it is yet young and tender.



C H A P. VIII.

Of the Reasons and Manner of Inoculating, Grafting, &c.

There is no doubt to be made but that budding and grafting are of as great Antiquity as planting it self, there being none of the ancient Authors but what have given Directions therein for the Improvement of Fruit, and an ingenious Diversion for the Professors of Gardening in their respective Times.

Of Grafting and its Antiquity.

The Reasons and Uses of it are no less remarkable; it being the proper Method

thod of adopting wild and rude Wood to bear, and the incorporating Juices of different Natures to one another, for the dulcifying or quick'ning that Juice, which would otherwise in Time lose quite, or very much abate its natural Vivacity and pristine Qualification.

Thus the Apple grafted on a Crab, not only contributes to the Duration of the Tree, but by the Intermixture of that Sharpness with which the Crab is naturally endu'd, gives that Briskness of Taste so valuable in Apples, whilst an Apple grafted on an Apple eats sickish and pall'd, little better than a Turnip.

Thus a Pear upon a Quince has its Juice refin'd by the excellent Quality of that valuable Fruit. And though it can't be discern'd that the grafting or budding Peaches or Apricocks on Plum or Almond Stocks, impregnates the Fruits with any particular or extraordinary Qualification; yet as to the Plum, its Duration or Bearing is very visible, especially in this Country, where our Soils are too heavy for
the

The Practical Fruit-Gardener.

A7

the Almond Stock, which once snubb'd never recovers more.

Proceed we now to the Methods of *Of Inoculating and Grafting.* About a Fortnight before or after Midsummer (which is the best Time, though it may be done from the beginning of *May* till *August*) when you have pitch'd on such Stocks as are fit to be inoculated (as has been before directed) chuse out a strong and well liking Branch, or Shoot of a Year's Growth upon a Tree that bears such a Kind of Fruit, as you would by this Operation produce; and about the middle or lower End of it (for the Top will be too tender) fix upon a Leaf that hath a fresh and fair Bud growing out between it and the Bark, and about half an Inch below and above the Bud cut off the Branch, and so you will have a Piece of the Twig about an Inch long remaining with a Bud and a Leaf on it: This you must cleave just through the midst, so as the Bud may be directly in the middle of one half, and then spip off a Part of the Leaf, or the whole,

whole, leaving the Stalk, and, holding it by the Remainder, clap it to a smooth Place on the Stock, and with a Penknife on each side of it, score out as much or a little more of the Stock as it covers. After the Stock is thus mark'd, withdraw the Scion again, and cut the Bark through where you had mark'd it; then cut the Bark again cross and strait from one Score to another, but not so low as the lower Ends of the Scores by a Quarter of an Inch; then take the oblong square Piece of Bark, that is cut on every Side quite off the Stock, and raise up that Part of the Bark that remains between the two Sides at the Bottom of the Work from the Wood, till you come to the lower End of the Side-scores; take then a Goosequill and cut it into the Shape of an Apple-scoop or scraper, and having with your Nail a little loosen'd the upper Part of that which is on the Scion, thrust the Quill between the Bark and the Wood, holding it close to the Wood that it may separate them, and take off with the Bark a little Wood

of

or Roots of the Bud over against it. If you see a Hole in the Inside over against the Bud, when you have taken off the Bark (which is seldom done) cast it away with the Loss of that little Labour, and try on till you find it otherwise; that done, proceed to tie as is directed in the foregoing Chapter.

Though this be a very safe and sure Method for such as are somewhat unexperienc'd in Inoculating, yet I must be so just as to say there is a much nearer and quicker Way. Many Nursery Men and Gardeners being so used to budding, that after they have cut the Bud in Form of an Escutchion (so call'd from the Resemblance it has to the Escutchion that impanels a Coat of Arms) very dexterously snap it off with their Fingers, bringing the Bud away intire; but this as is before said, must be the Result of much Practice.

*Another
Way us'd
by experienc'd
Gardeners.*

But to proceed, when this is done, you are to cut the Stock in the Form of a T, and opening the Rind at the Top, you

E

flip

flip down the Escutchion made a little Sharp at the Bottom, and close the Rind of the T on the Stock over again, tying the Bark as usual.

*Another
way.*

Some there are that invert the L, and flip the Escutchion upwards, supposing thereby to prevent the Wet's getting between the Bark and the Wood; but this seldom happens, except the tying with bals Mats be not well perform'd.

Lest one Bud fail, or any mischance break it, put two in every Stock, but not directly one under another on the same side of the Stock: The Branch or Shoot you cut one Bud off will yield you more, but you may not take any from the Top or the great End of any Branch, only the middle ones, whose Goodness you will judge of by their being fuller and more turgid than the others are.

It is likewise best to take of all your Buds from good old bearing Trees. The Practice of Nurseries taking Shoots from one Nursery Tree to bud upon another is erroneous, and is too often the Occasion

of

of that Barrenness we find in Fruit Trees.

That Inoculating or Budding is to be <sup>*Inocula-
ting pre-
ferr'd be-
fore Graft-
ing.*</sup> preferr'd before Grafting, is, because the Stock is fit to inoculate sooner by two or three Years than to graft, and your Plant grows much faster after the Nature is so alter'd than it did before, and will be sooner ready to transplant, than if it be suffer'd to grow two or three Years longer; as it must before it will be fit to be grafted.

It makes a Tree much sounder than one that is grafted, especially in the Cleft; because it covereth the Stock speedily and well.

It hurts not the Stock so much as grafting does, and if it chance to fail, it may be inoculated the next Year again, and sometimes the same Year. It is also a more delightful Employ in that it happens in the Summer, when the Operator may lie down and do his Work; but above all they bear better. The Practice of the best Nursery Men now, both in Pears and Cherries, as well as Plums, Peaches, &c. being in

budding them, and the Success is as satisfactory. Pears will succeed, better by budding from Wood of the second Year than the first, as will Apples; though they are seldom budded, their Wood being so spongy.

*What
Time best
to bud in.*

It has been argu'd amongst Nursery Men what Time of the Day is best to bud in; some are for the Morning, because say they the Sap ascends more freely than in the Heat of the Day: Others are for the Noon or Afternoon, for in Morning, they say Vegetation is as it were stopp'd by the Frigidity or Coldness of the Air; though I think these Arguments are all imaginary, and that this Work may be done indifferently at any Time of the Day, if we are quick in doing it.

What is of more Consequence than any Thing yet mention'd, is the watering your Rows of Stocks in dry Weather, and budding them a Day or too after, which will moisten the Root, and make the Sap pass the freer. These being
the

the most natural Things to be observ'd
in Inoculating : Let us now proceed to
Grafting.



C H A P. IX.

Of the several Methods of Grafting.

OF the several Methods of Grafting
I shall only mention three, which
are now practis'd amongst Gardiners ;
which are *Cleft-grafting* for all large
Stocks, *Whip-grafting* for smaller ones,
and *Side-grafting* where you never head
the Stock ; all which I have seen to
prosper very well, only adding graft-
ing by approach, and the new Method
they have in *Worcester-shire* of Grafting
very large Trees to bear the first, or at
least the second Year.

As to the first, that is so well known *of Cleft-*
that I need not go about to describe it ; *grafting.*
only must take the Notice by the by,

that you may graft in the Cleft with the second Years Wood with much better Success than with Branches of the first Year.

Of Whip-grafting.

The second Kind of Grafting, which is generally call'd Whip-grafting, is when the Stock and Scion are cut sloping, so as to join one another in the Manner of a Carters Whip, which is join'd in the middle.

To this is very well added the tonguing or slitting these two in the middle, so as that they may slip in together: For this not only keeps the Graft fast, but helps in the Incorporating the Stock and the Scion together. This being so done, you are to tie it in with Bass Mats, or rather woollen Yarn, as usual in budding, after which you are to clay it also, as you do in Slit-grafting.

Grafting in the Bark d's approv'd.

I can by no means approve of Grafting in the Bark, which has not Strength enough to hold the Scion in so as to support it against Storms.

Side-

Side-grafting is a very useful Work, especially on dwarf Trees that are not too old, but thin at the Bottom. When therefore a Tree that did not bear good Fruit before it is headed, and the Top grafted, as is said before, you may stick in several Side-grafts to supply any Vacancy in the Tree, after the Manner of Whip-grafting. *Side-grafting.*

Cutting the Inside of the Pith and Wood of the Scion (which may be two Years Wood) so as to fit the Cut that is made on the Stock or Tree, with the Addition of the Tongue or Lip being slid to let the Graft in, this must be ty'd with Bafs Mats, and clay'd as usual.

This Grafting by Approach is a most excellent Way where Trees don't take kindly, or in other words shoot but weakly. It is by setting of tall Stocks round any dwarf Tree: For Instance a Cherry, the Boughs of which are bended down so as to join with the wild Stock, and is generally put into a Cleft, and there ty'd till it has stood a Summer, and then dis-

Of Grafting by Approach.

jointed therefrom, and cut off, it will shoot very well and strong, having had the Breast of the indulgent Mother to nurse it all the Summer : I saw it practis'd very much in *Holland*, especially on Cherries; one Tree this way is as good as two or three rais'd by common Grafting.

*The Worcester Way
of Grafting.*

The last Sort of Grafting I shall mention is that practis'd in *Worcester-shire*, on the Scions of large Trees cut down within two or three Foot of the Ground; then they put in four or five or six Grafts round the Trunk so cut down, leaving it a little within the Rind so wide, as to admit a large Scion into the Wood between the Bark and the Trunk; which Scion is a Branch of bearing Wood of three or four Years old, and by this means, the Tree will bear sometimes the first, but very well the third, if not the second Year; for this Practice, they esteem themselves very much at this present Time in most Parts of *Worcester* and *Herefordshire*.



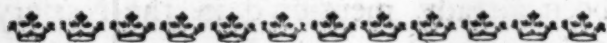
C H A P. X.

*Of the proper Choice to be made of
Fruit-Trees, and the Method of Prun-
ing their Roots and Heads for Plant-
ing.*

HAVING set down the most material Things in Relation to the Preparation of the Borders for Planting of Fruit, it follows, that the Planter make Choice of proper Trees, without which, the other Care will be to little Purpose; the chief of which consists in choosing such Trees as have good Roots and are clear from Knots and Botches: Nor must we by any Means take such as have been often headed, which is many times the Case in Nurseries where they have not Custom to draw off their old Stock, in Order to make Room for new. To this may be added
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an Enquiry, whether they are budded or grafted on proper Stocks, because as is elsewhere hinted, some dishonest Nursery-Men (tho' they are often indeed blam'd before there is Occasion) if they can but sell their Trees, care not whether they answer the Character the Gentleman expects from them. To proceed, your Trees ought to be of one or two Years Budding or Grafting at most, because that frequent Heading, not only makes the Stock and Roots full of Knots and Botches, but often discourages the Tree in such a Manner, that when it comes to be old, it wont rise to the Height that is expected it should: The Stock and Root ought also to be free from Wounds and Cankers, having a sufficient Number of good Roots about the Bigness of a little Finger (but as for small hairy Fibres, Experience tells us they are of no Use to be preserv'd) when Trees are transplanted at any Distance. Nectrons, Apricocks, and Plums, ought to be on good clear Plum-Stocks and not on Almond and Peach, as many
of

of the *French* Trees are (since as has been already mention'd in the Nursery Affair, our Ground in *England* is of too ponderous a Nature for those kind of Stocks ;) and we know from daily Tryal, that 'tis the Plum-Stock only that does well with us, except in very particular Cases. Your Pears should be also on Pear or Free Stocks, or if for moist Ground on Quince ; Pears grafted on White Thorn or any other sort of Wood Plant, as Mountain Ash, or the like, is unnatural, as has been already discuss'd. The Nursery-Men who act so ungenerously are no less blamable than those *Frenchmen* who only bud upon Peach and Almond Stocks, by which Means the Fruit comes to be stony, acerb, and insipid, and this is indeed such a Cheat, that all honest Men ought to inveigh against the Practice of it.



C H A P. XI.

Of the proper Season for Planting Fruit-Trees, &c.

*Michael-
mas plant-
ing the
best.*

AS touching the Season of Planting, however Planters have heretofore differ'd, they now agree that the *Michael-mas* Planting is the best, *viz.* from the latter End of *September* to the latter End of *November*; for by that Means the Trees have Time to root themselves well, especially if cover'd with Straw, Pease-Haulm, or which is better, long Horse Dung or Muck; for by so Doing I have seen Fruit-Trees open'd a little after *Christmas* that have drawn milky Fibres, and without doubt such a Tree is better dispos'd to shoot and to supply the Head with Sap, than the Tree that is planted

Mr Reed's at any Time in *February* or *March*.

*Reasons
for a
Spring
Planting.*

'Tis true, *Mr. Richard Reed* in the Transactions of the *Royal Society*, No. 70.

p. 2130

p. 2130, tells us he never begun to plant till *Valentine's Day*, for that Stocks and Trees taken out of warm Woods and Nurseries being expos'd naked in the open Air, are in Danger of being hurt by the piercing Winds and Frost of the Winter, which endangers the Killing of them, or at least that though they may live, yet they come on in so slow and pitiful a Manner, that they are worth nothing, with much more to the same Purpose. And *Laurembergius* a Person of much Experience as Dr. *Beal* tells us in the aforesaid *Transactions*, No. 71. p. 2148 agrees with Mr. *Reed*, only with this Difference, that Plums, Pears, Common Cherries, &c, bear the Colds very well, and may be transplanted in Autumn; and then for the Spring Planting, refers Wall-nuts, Peaches, Apricocks, and the better Kinds of Cherries.

But notwithstanding what these two Mr Reed's Gentlemen have cautiously directed, I Opinion never have I confess (in all the Practice I examined have had in Planting) seen any Hurt come from Prac- ce.

to

to Fruit-Trees by the Severity of any Winter, provided they were but planted in proper Mould and well mulsh'd as before spoke of; but on the contrary have shot with much more Vigour and Strength than those planted in the Spring: And with Submission to what these Gentlemen or others skill'd in Planting may suppose, it may be aver'd for a great Truth, that the greatest Damage that befalls new Plantations of Trees (be they Fruit or otherwise) proceeds either from Trees lying too long out of the Ground, or to the Neglect of Mulshing and Watering them as before. The first is so fatal, that I remember those Fruit-Trees that came late out of *France* (as mention'd in some of Mr. *London* and Mr. *Wife's* Works) where notwithstanding they were planted with the utmost Care and Caution that Trees could be planted with, and were covered with an Awning of Matts and well water'd, yet very few of them liv'd: So fatal is it to Trees to lye long out of Ground, and to be planted likewise late.

Above

Above all (as is elsewhere inculcated) great Care should be taken to Water all sorts of Trees, especially Fruit-Trees, in *March* and *April*; for the searching Winds of those boisterous Months generally insinuate themselves into the Ground, and destroy those promising Fibres that the Tree has form'd under their Covering of Straw and Mulch, during the Winter Months.

Trees of all sorts ought to be well water'd in March.

To finish this the learned Dr. *Beal* adds, that 'tis an old *English* Proverb concerning Apples, Pears, and many other Trees, that if you set them at *All-Hallowstide* you may command them to prosper, but if after *Candlemas* you must entreat them to grow.

Dr. Beal's Opinion of the Planting Season.

In light Soil especially this Advice ought to be follow'd, that the Tree may form young Roots before the Heats come on, which often attract and hurry on the Sap to that Degree, that the Roots not being well establish'd can't send up a sufficient Quantity to supply the Shoots, for which Reason they grow freely a little while, but die

Light Soils require early Planting.

die in the middle of the Summer, as Sallow, Elm, and other Aquaticks without Roots do.

*In wet
Soil a late
ter may do.*

In cold wet Lands you may indeed plant later than in dry; but as we generally mix light Earth therewith, or entirely put in a new Quantity of light Virgin Earth in its Room, this Caution seems to be less needful: And indeed I cannot but say from Experience, that even in those wet Soils an early Planting is better than a late one, especially if the Ground be well drain'd, which every Planter ought above all Things to take great Care of.

*This Season of
Planting
not extended so
the Orangery or
Parterre.*

This Method or Season of early Planting, as it has no Relation, so I do not pretend to extend it to hardy Greens, the Orangery and Parterre; since 'tis now agreed from Experience that the later End of *March* and beginning of *April* or indeed all the Month of *April* are on many Accounts the best Seasons of the Year for removing of Greens; especially where the Place is expos'd to the cutting Winds of the *March* Month, &c. though
I must

I must do that Justice to the Success I have had in an *Autumn* or *Michaelmas* Planting of Greens, that out of about ten thousand Hedge-Yews, &c. that were planted under my Direction at *Blenheim* in 1706, there were not two hundred that fail'd; but then it must be own'd that it was an Inland Situation, the Earth very fresh and Good, and much old Wood then growing to succour and preserve them from the Winds; to which may be added as great an Expence and Care in Watering the following Summer as possibly there could be.

But in Case any Gentleman through Necessity or Accident is oblig'd to plant late, then let him not cut any of the Roots of his Tree off (as is usually done) except those that are very much bruis'd, and placing the Roots carefully in a spreading Manner, let the Earth be fill'd in and well watered; and if it is so late that the Sap of the Tree is in Motion, then let the Tree be carried into some Cellar for eight or ten Days till the Sap is check'd,

*What is to
be done in
Case the
Planter is
oblig'd to
plant late.*

F

for

for otherwise the Sun elevating and keeping on the Career of the Sap in the Boughs, would soon draw the Trunk dry for want of the Roots being fix'd, which like a Spring-Head or Fountain, are to supply the Body and Boughs of the Tree with a never-failing Succession of Sap.

The Method of Planting Trees in the middle of Summer.

Among the many Improvements that have been made in Gardening for some Years past, it may I presume be averr'd, that none is more surprizing, nor indeed more useful than the removing Fruit-Trees, Greens, &c. in the middle of Summer, as it has been practis'd lately by many ingenious Gentlemen, and particularly by that great Virtuoso and Encourager of Gardening, Mr. Secretary *Johnson* at *Twickenham*, which is perform'd thus. Make an open Trench where you intend to plant, capable of receiving the Roots of the Tree design'd to be planted, and placing the Tree into the same, fill the hole up with good Mould wetted and made into the Consistence of thin Mortar; but observe the Tree must be taken up

and

and planted again immediately, with as many Roots and as much Earth as is possible. And to the Industry of my Lord *Burlington's* Gardener at *Chiswick*, and to the Encouragement of his noble Lord it is owing, that of about two hundred Silver Firrs planted last Summer eight or ten Foot high; not above one is dead. A rare Inducement to Planters, to shew them how much may yet be undiscover'd of their Art, what a large Field they have to expatiate in, and such as our fore-Fathers never so much as dreamt of! But to proceed to the further Practice of Planting.

To what has been said in Relation to early Planting, let it be added by Way of Advice to all Gentlemen, especially those that buy Trees out of Nurseries, that they have then the Opportunity of chusing the best and finest Trees for their Purpose before there has been too great a Draught made out of the Nursery.

The last Reason for early Planting.



C H A P. XII.

Of the Pruning the Roots.

*Difference
in Opinion
about it.*

THE Pruning the Roots of Fruit Trees being the next Thing in Course, it must be observ'd, that the ancient and modern Practitioners have much differ'd both in their Judgment and Practice from one another. The Antients had a particular Regard to the hairy and fibrous Parts of the Roots, judging that the cutting them off tended to little less than the Destruction of the Tree. But *Monsieur de la Quintignie* with some Success set up for a Reformer of erroneous Opinions of the Antients, discover'd and taught that those capillary or hairy Roots were of no real Service towards the making of a transplanted Tree grow well, but rather a Disservice, especially if the Tree was to be mov'd far, because those hairy Roots die if any time

time expos'd to the open Air: And, therefore, by remaining on do but hinder and obstruct the Tree from striking new ones. He therefore advises the cutting them away, and that there be no small Roots preserv'd but those that are as big as ones little Finger; and I may add, down to the Size of a Goose Quill. Very large Roots should be also cut quite off, for that they are the Occasion of that gross Wood in Fruit Trees, that is so disagreeable and disadvantageous to it, both as to its bearing and beauty, for they are in a Tree as tyrannical and overgrown Neighbours are in a State, sucking up the Juices of the Earth, and starving every Thing that lives near them.

The antient and modern Practice is also very different as to the Length, that the Roots of Trees should be left: The Method we *English* Gardiners have all along follow'd, is the cutting those Roots six, eight, ten, or twelve Inches long, more or less, according as they naturally offer themselves: But the *French* Gardeners

*Of the
Length
that Roots
ought to
be cut.*

Practice now is, to cut the Roots of their Trees with a Colts Foot, as we term it, within two or three Inches of the Bole or Bottom of the Tree; and they affirm, that the Tree thereby Roots the better, and that 'tis the longer before it gets to the Extent or Extremity of the Border, or which is a better Reason, the new Shoots will be not so many nor so strong; and this Practice I have seen in the Gardens of One of the first Rank of Nobles at his Seat in *Sussex*, who had a *French* Man over on Purpose to plant his Fruit-Trees.

General
Advice a-
bout Pru-
ning the
Roots of
Fruit-
Trees.

When you prune the Roots of a Tree, you ought to hold it fast in your left Hand, and turning the Roots upward, cut them to different Lengths, some two or three Inches long, some three or four, some shorter, and some longer, by which means the young Roots will not be so much dispos'd to run all of a Heap. And above all, no Root should be suffer'd or left to cross and hamper one another, by which they Gall and Fret themselves ve-
ry

ry much to the Hurt and Detriment of the Tree.

Notwithstanding, what Mr. *Quintignie* ^{Trees mov'd (Earth and all) no subject to the aforemen- tion'd Rules.} has laid down concerning the Pruning the Roots of Fruit-Trees, and cutting away all the hairy Fibres, yet it must be noted, that when you take up a Fruit-Tree, and plant it again, Earth and all immediately, there is then no Occasion for all this Care and Pains in Pruning. The chief Thing to be done then is compressing of the Earth, about the Roots of the Tree, and watering of it well at the first planting, and you need water it no more, nor be under any more Concern about it.

The next Thing in Course is the planting the Fruit-Trees; for as yet we don't prune the Head till the cold Times and Frosts are past, for that Trees are apt to die after the Knife down to the next Bud, which is an Eye-sore to the Tree, and is very prejudicial in its Consequences to the shape, beauty, and well doing of it.

Of Plant-
ing Fruit-
Trees.

The Tree being chose and prepar'd as is before directed, we take it Top and all; and if the Ground is coarse, the coarse Earth ought to be removed out of the Place where the Tree is to stand, about a Foot and Half or two Foot square, and some Finer put into its Room; which finer Earth will entertain the young, and as yet very tender Fibres of the Tree, till it has got such Strength as to be able to contend with that which is of a more stubborn and surly Nature. Which done, present the Tree to the Wall, and placing the Bud outwards from the Wall, plant the Tree as near as you can, and if there be any Roots that hinder your getting the Tree near, cut them off. This Method you will find to be of great Use when you come to prune and nail; and I must confess, I can't conceive the Reason of those who place them a great Way off, and leaning in a distorted Manner to the Wall, since thereby the Roots are the sooner got out to the Extremity of the Border, and the Sight is as odious as can

be imagin'd, without any one real Advantage in Nature, but only in Imagination.

But to proceed, because the new Earth will sink, it will be requir'd that the new made Border be rais'd to three Foot and a Half high at least, that when it is sunk it may be three Foot deep; and as the Tree will sink with the Earth, if not faster, it will be convenient to plant it on a little Hill a little higher than the Border, so that when it has sunk as much as it will, it may be still up to the Top Level of the Border: For all Fruit-Trees being by Nature apt to settle and run downwards, they are in the bad Soil below before the Planter is aware of it. And thereby a Tree is as liable to all those Inconveniences that attend deep Planting, as much as if it had been actually so planted.

After the Tree is thus plac'd against the Wall, fill in the Earth gently with Mens Hands, Spades or Shovels, but great Care must be taken that the Labourers, who

A Caution about Planting high.

who are generally very careless in that Matter, do not wound the Bark of the Tree or the Roots with their Spades, but the Earth being fill'd in, and thrust gently as before into the hollow Cavities of the Roots, so that the Air may not get in and endanger the Roots : Then give the new planted Tree a shake or two, and that will make the Tree sit the easier, and the Earth will thereby be shak'd into all the Crevices in or near the Tree ; for 'tis by the neglect of this, that new planted Trees are often in danger of being spoil'd, when the frosty dry Air searches and penetrates through the Pores of the Earth. This done, give every Tree so planted a Pot of Water, for that settles the Earth close to the Roots, and keeps it from growing Mouldy ; which otherwise, when it is dry Weather, it is apt to do to the great Detriment of the young Fibres that are then putting out.

Of Panning and Mulshing Fruit-Trees.

The Panning and Mulshing concludes the Care that appertains to the Planting of Fruit-Trees, especially against Walls.

By

By the first is easily understood the making a hollow Dish round the Stem of the Tree to hold Water (it being about a Foot diameter.) By the last, the laying of long Straw, Horse-dung, Fern, or any other Covering, (Moss as good or better than any) to keep the Foot of the Tree from the Extremity of Cold in the Winter, and from the too intense Heat of the Sun in Summer; to which I add the drying pernicious Winds, that we too often see in the Spring, sometime since hinted at.

If the Earth be poor, we generally apply about a Peck of the richest Compost we can get to lay on the Mulsh, that so by the Descent of the Salts, the Earth below may be invigorated and improv'd.

*if Earth
be poor a
help to
improve it.*

It is already observ'd, that heading a new planted Fruit-Tree (especially those that are tender, such as Peaches, Nectarines, and the like) may be deferred till the cold Weather is over, that is till towards the latter End of *March*; in the doing of which we are to observe the following Rules.

Whenever

Rule I.

Whenever a young Tree out of a Nursery has two inoculated Buds or Eyes that grow (as is generally the Case in Peach-Trees) chuse rather one that is of a midling Growth, than one that is very weak or very strong, reducing it entirely to that one. For Nursery Men very often, if not always, put in two Buds, that if one misses the other may supply that Defect; but the leaving them both makes an Irregularity in the Tree, that it is not easy to help afterwards.

Rule II.

If the young Tree has form'd two Branches growing like a Fork, that are strong and equally well dispos'd, if the Situation of the Roots will allow 'em to be turn'd with convenience to the Wall, to humour that Fork, then head them to two Buds length each; but if not, then reduce the Tree to one single Stem only, and head it to four Buds in length, always taking Care that those Buds come out side Ways as much as is possible, in order to cause the Tree to spread and grow the flatter.

For

For agreeably to what is before ad- *Rule III.*
vanc'd, one only upright Shoot is sufficient (as there are generally no more to all Maiden Trees, or Trees of one Year's budding;) then view the Tree carefully, and see on which side the Buds offer to shoot to the greatest Advantage, for all Branches that offer to shoot out (as Gardeners now generally term it) *Horizontally* are of no Use, but ought to be rubb'd off and disabled from conveying the Sap the wrong Way. This Tree then headed at four Buds long, equally situated on each side, may be said to be well deliver'd out of Hand.

There is yet a Care that ought to be taken, to prevent the Roots of the Tree being spoil'd by the Straining and Shaking it in heading, for the Roots being as yet very tender, any Pulling will tear them to Pieces and spoil them; for which Reason the Header of all young new planted Trees ought to take a Man with him that has strong Arms and Hands, and so the Assistant clapping both his Hands on
the

the Stock near the Ground, may hold the Tree steady and keep the Roots from bruising.

And thus much as to the Planting and Pruning of Fruit-Trees when they are at first set for Walls, Dwarves, or Eopaliers.



CHAP. XIII.

Of Peaches and Nectarines, their Characters and Descriptions.

IT is Matter of some Observation, that Peaches and Nectarines that are now so much in Esteem, should have heretofore been of so little, especially in the Place of their own Original, since 'tis said by some ancient Authors, that the *Persians* from whence they were first brought, and from whence they deriv'd their Names, dar'd not eat of them by Reason of their Malignity; and finally, that *Galen* the most knowing of the *Greek* Physicians always condemn'd

Condemn'd them, as Fruits that easily corrupted in the Stomach, producing ill Blood, Feavers, and what not : But Facts and Experience are stubborn Things, and they have taught that they are very far from causing the Evils whereof they are accused ; on the contrary, that they cool the Stomach, quench the Heat of the Liver, and dissipate that Thickness and Serosity which the Blood is generally clog'd with in the Droughts of the Summer.

'Tis own'd indeed by Travellers, that in *Persia* those Fruits have some malignant and over purgative Dispositions ; but since those Trees were transported into *Egypt*, from thence replanted in *Italy*, and since that cultivated in *France* and other *European* Countries, they have lost those pernicious Qualities, and retain nothing but those that are purely purgative ; and for this Virtue it is that they are esteem'd by the lovers of Health, who had rather eat a few Peaches in a Morning than take a Dose of Physick : And had *Galen* (says an Advocate for those Fruits) liv'd
in

in our Days, and tasted the Peaches which the Art and Industry of our Gardeners have render'd so commendable, I am certain he would have had quite another Opinion of them. The Peaches which were carried to *Rome* from *Sicily* and about *Naples*, were partly rotted before they came thither, which made *Galen* at that Time despise and condemn them, as a Food very pernicious to Mankind.

*Of the
Excellen-
cy of good
Peaches.*

The Excellency of a good Peach consists in having the Pulp a little firm and not more, very fine grain'd, not so hard as that it will not dissolve in the Mouth, not tough nor doughy, which is the worst Quality a Peach can have, nor yet flashy and watery, the Produce of a wet Year or a wet Soil: The Juice thereof should be sugar'd of a rich high and vinous Taste; also the Stone of the Peach should not be large, nor the Outside or Coat too downy or hairy, that (says a great Author on this Subject) being a certain Mark of the Want of competent Goodness in a Peach, all that downy Matter usually fall-
ing

ing off in good Peaches, especially those that are in the open Air.

The Disputes that have been between Authors that commend the Peaches that part from the Stone, and the Pavies that do not, are not very material; because though there is a little more Trouble in getting the Flesh off from the Newington Peach than from others of the French Kind that quit the Stone, yet that Fruit so amply recompences that small Fault in any even the worst Seasons we have here in *England*, that it will always maintain its Ground: Neither is it of much Moment, whether the Brugnou and Nectarines, whether the Peach and Pavie, the one parting from the Stone and the other not, be in the Language of the ancient Gardeners Male and Female or no.

The following Collection comprehends *Concern-*
I think, the best and most approved Fruits *ing the*
we have had for some Years in *England*, *following*
and which are now, as it were endenizon'd *Collection.*
to our Climate, though some of them
were heretofore Strangers to us; in the
G Collection

Collection of which, I have had great Regard to those that are hardy and bear well, which I take to be much more essential than Variety, and all the finest Fruits that reject our Climate, or at least do not bear well in it.



CHAP. XIV.

A Collection of the best Peaches and Nectarines.

*The White
Nutmeg
ripe in Ju-
ly.*

TIS requisite we should give a Place to, and begin with the forward White Nutmeg-Peach on Account of its Earliness, for though it be a very indifferent Peach it is the first ripe, small and of a sugar'd Juice, it has white stameneous Flowers, and the Leaves pretty much indented; the Taste is not the richest, and it is very subject to grow doughy, if not taken just as it is ripe: Its chief Value consists in that it is the first that puts us

in Mind of the approaching Season. This Peach being (as an ingenious Author has it) the Aurora or Morning Star that leads us to hope for glorious Fruits, and therefore call'd sometimes the Avant Peach or Forerunner.

The Red Nutmeg comes next in Course; and though a great Bearer is chiefly valuable for its Earliness as well as was the White. 'Tis of a Vermilion Colour and a fine musky Taste, and on Account of its Forwardness, one at least ought to have its Place even in midling Plantations. The Wood of both these Kinds being subject to grow weak, they ought to be planted in the richest Ground you can prepare for them; this Peach is also call'd the forward Troy Peach.

The Red Nutmeg in July and beginning of August.

The Pass-Violet or double Troy-Peach ought likewise to have Admittance into the Catalogues of the Curious, because it succeeds the two Nutmegs, and is something larger and better than either of them; and is of Taste much like them: I think the two last have red stameneous Flowers;

The Pass-Violet or Troy-Peach ripe in the beginning of August.

62

with

with Leaves not much indented, are tender Sorts, and therefore ought to have a South-East Aspect.

*The Ann-Peach ripe
the middle
of August.*

The Ann-Peach, or as the Nursery-Men will have it, the Royal Ann comes next, being a Fruit that is valuable, not only on Account of its Earliness but its Goodness: It is not so call'd on Account of Queen *Ann*, as is by Mistake suppos'd, but in Compliment to the (at that Time) celebrated Mrs. *Ann Dunch* of *Pusey* in *Berkshire*, where it was rais'd. The Flowers are large and whitish, and the Leaves of the Tree much serrated. The Fruit is tollerably large and roundish, the Pulp white, as is also the Skin if not open'd to the Air, which it ought by all Means to be; and as it parts from the Stone is of a good Taste, and comes in between the Nutmeggs, the Minion, and Montaubon; is one of the most valuable Peaches we have, it being indeed the first that gives us the true Gust of a Peach. Some of our Nursery-Men that love Multiplicity of Fruits, pretend there are two Sorts, one
they

they call the Ann, and the other the Royal Ann; but there is no such Thing, neither has this Notion at present any real Existence, but only in their Fancies.

Were it not that this is one of the difficultest Peaches that is to take, it would be a most valuable Fruit, coming as soon or sooner than the Ann Peach does: It is a flattish Peach and pretty large, has a dark Red Coat on the Sunny side, the Flower is one of the large whitest Kind, and the Fruit parts from the Stone, the Pulp and Juice is inferiour to none that come after it. This Peach has been some Time in *England*, but our Nursery-Men cannot as yet find out a Stock it will take on: I have endeavour'd to encourage the Propagation of it, and a Country Nursery-Man that lives between *Reading* and *Newbury* tells me it will take very well on an Apricock budded on a Plum, as the best Roman Nectarine does, but then the Tree is as long again a raising, and must of Consequence bear a double Price; however the Earliness and Goodness of the Fruit

*The Royal
George
Peach.*

will make amends for all. Mr. *Oram* de-
ceas'd in *Brompton-Lane* has been the
first that has rais'd this Tree, where they
are to be had if any where about *London*.
I very much commend the Fruit, and hope
to see it plenty amongst us, though this
last Year above an hundred Budds fail'd.

*The Yellow
Alberg
ripe the
middle of
August.*

At the same Time the Ann Peach is in
Esteem, comes in also the Yellow Alberg,
as having a Yellow Coat, and being of a
tolerable Size and good Taste, is no inele-
gant Companion for the Whiteness and
Size of the Ann. It must hang on the
Tree as long as possible, which is a great
Addition to the Taste of the Fruit; in
Truth, considering the Earliness of its
coming, its Taste, Colour, &c. it is a
valuable Peach, and no Body that has
Room ought to be without one of them.

*The Mini-
on Peach
ripe the
latter End
of August.*

The Minion or Mignon is a most beau-
tiful Peach, being large very red or Sartin
skin'd, and has a sugar'd Juice; in Shape
not so round as long, and generally one
side higher than another: It was first so
call'd by one of the Kings of *France* (as
they

they tell us) it being on Account of its Excellency his Favourite. The Flowers are of a large and white Kind, the Leaves of the Tree indented; it ought to have a good clear Soil, and being subject to blight, the securest and best Aspect you can find for it; In short it is one of the best French Peaches of the whole Year in a dry hot Summer; but in a cold wet one, is subject to those Defects that all French Peaches are, of being faint, watery and flat.

The Bourdin is a pretty large Fruit of a vinous Taste, and is not an unfit Companion for the Minion, it being a harder Tree; but the chief Objection that has been made against it is, that the Tree doth not bear well when young; but then it sufficiently repays that Misfortune when it comes to be old, and though expos'd to the Wind, resists it with much Magnanimity (if I may so express it) and is generally loaden with a great deal of agreeable Fruit. The Flowers are of the red stameneous Species, with Leaves not at all, or

*The Bourdin ripe
the latter
End of
August.*

but little indented; will do well either on a South or East Aspect.

*Other
Peaches
ripe in the
middle or
latter End
of August,
but not of
great Ac-
count.*

There are other Peaches which are ripe in the middle or latter End of *August*, but they are not so generally well esteem'd as the two already describ'd. Such are the White Magdalen, and Magdalen-Musque, the little Alberges, &c. which I omit, not being willing to tire my Reader or stuff his Garden with too many sorts of Fruit, only mentioning those that are the best in their Seasons. However if any Gentleman has a Likeing to any of the other Kinds, they are plentiful enough to be procur'd in most Nurseries: And the Want of their Descriptions in this Place, will be amply supply'd out of the voluminous Works of the famous *de la Quintinie*, or out of the *Restored Gardener*.

*The Mon-
taubon
Peaches
ripe the
beginning
of Sep-
tember.*

The first *September* Peach I shall present my Reader with, is the Montaubon, though there are others which are ripe as soon, yet this in Truth excells all those of this Season, or indeed any other if we consider this Fruit in all its Qualifications:

The

The Flowers are large and whitish, from whence we generally call all Flowers of this Colour, Peach-Bloom-Flowers, and the Leaves are indented ; it is larger than the Magdalen, of a light Red next the Sun but pale next the Wall, of a good Pulp and Taste. But for the Beauty of the Tree, Hardiness, and good Bearing, there is none that equals it, it being certainly the best Peach that any Body can plant who has but little Room, and will do in any Soil, and I doubt not but against any Aspect, for I have seen it against three of the four. I have sometime since planted one against a Northern Aspect, and have great Hopes of Success, though perhaps the Fruit may be something the later. I have been the more particular in commending this Peach, because I have seen it for many Years against an expos'd Western Wall, flourishing and bearing an abundance of Fruit (ill planted and in an ill Soil) whilst all the rest of its Neighbours were languishing and in Decay ; and for this Reason I recommend it above all others, especially

especially to those that have only Room to plant a few.

*The violet
hastive Nectarine
ripe in the Be-
ginning of
Septem-
ber.*

To the Montaubon Peach I subjoin the violet, hastive or forward Nectarine, it being the first of this Kind that offers, of which there are two Sorts, one larger than the other, but the largest is in the most Esteem, though the Taste is not quite so rich and vinous as other Nectarines are. However, it being the first of that Kind, it Merits the Esteem and Care of the Curious. The Flowers of this, as well as all other the Violets, are red, and the Leaves not much indented, and it requires one of the best Aspects.

*The Belchevereuse
or fair
Goat-
Peach ripe
in the Be-
ginning
of Sep-
tember.*

The Chevereuse, sometimes call'd the Belchevereuse or Goat-Peach, may worthily be brought into the Productions of this Month, though in warm Years they are ripe the latter End of *August*. 'Tis rather long than round, is hardly inferior to any in Largeness, has abundance of sugar'd well relish'd Juice, and, which is of great Account, is an excellent Bearer. It has the Misfortune, if you let it hang too long on the

the Tree, to be doughy ; for that Reason they should be always attended, and pluck'd off as they ripen ; though this does not happen, but when it is in cold moist Land, or when the Sun is deficient : It will do in any of the three Aspects, though the South or East is the best with us in *England* : As for the Flowers, I have not observ'd what Colour they are of.

The Noble's Peach for Largeness, good Taste, and the Hardiness and Durableness of the Tree, is not equall'd, much less excell'd by any Fruit we have in *England*, perfectly agreeing with our Soil and Climate as much as if it had been a Native of our own. It succeeds the Montaubon, and for Size improves upon him. The Flowers are of the whitish pale Blush, and the Leaves somewhat serrated : In short, it is the best Peach (take it altogether) of any we have had from *France*, and a Man that is content with, or has but room for a few, can't do better than to plant the Montaubon and Noble's Peach

*The Noble's Peach
ripe towards the
middle of
September.*

Peach preferable to any other. But to be sure,

The old Newington Peach ripe the latter End of September.

The old *Newington* Peach must not be omitted in this Collection, not only on Account of its being a Native of our own, but also for its Goodness and Hardiness; for though it does not part from the Stone as the *French* Peaches do, yet in other Cases maintains its Ground, nay excells them, especially in bad Years, when the *French* Peaches are good for little. I can't remember to have observ'd in any of the *French* Catalogues, that they have this Fruit, at least by this Name; though we dare challenge any of their Pavies, their Pavia admirable not excepted. Its Flowers are of the white Kind, but the Fruit has a high vinous Taste, is very beautiful, and sometimes very large.

The Elrounge Nectarine ripe in September.

The *Elrounge Nectarine* is also a Native of our own, the Name being the Reverse of *Gourle* a famous Nursery Man at *Hogsdon*, in King *Charles* the Second's Time, by whom it was rais'd. Notwithstanding there

there are many Sorts of good Nectarines come to Knowledge since the first raising of this, yet it still keeps a Place amongst the most curious Collectors of Fruit; is rather long than round, of a middle Size, a soft melting Pap, and a racy vinous Juice; the Flowers are red.

The Rumbullion in regard of its being *The Rumbullion* a noble large yellow Peach, is of great *Peach* Value in a good Year, when its Flavour *ripe in* is equal to any before mention'd: The *September.* Flowers are of the red staminary Kind, and the Leaves not much indented; the Fineness of the Colour exceeding any of the yellow flesh'd Peaches, makes it claim a Place in the Fruit-Gardens of the greatest Virtuoso's.

I place the Admirable in the Rear of the *The Admirable* *September* Peaches, on Account of its *Peach ripe* Goodness, having many Good Qualities, *about the* and none that are bad if planted in a ge- *middle of* neral Soil. The Outside is red, its Juice *September.* sugar'd, and not flashy even in bad Years, and the Exquiseness of the Taste is of so good a Remain, that it really excels
any

any of the Peaches of this Month: The Flowers are red, and the Leaves but little indented.

*Of other
Peaches
that are
ripe in
Septem-
ber.*

There are indeed an infinite Number of good Peaches in this Month, which I forbear to enlarge upon, because it would be endless. These already nam'd being the chief, the red Magdalen, Persick, Belle-gardè, Andillis, Pan and Narbon, with many others, would take up too much room to particularize upon; and there is in the foregoing Collection sufficient Quantity of Fruit to entertain the curious from the latter End of *July* to the latter of *September*; and after having given an Account of some Nectarines, I shall finish these Descriptions with two or three *October* Peaches to close this Account.

Of several Nectarines ripe in September.

The Musque Violet Nectarine in regard it is a second ripe Fruit, deserves mention to be made of it. It has a fine musky Taste, if they are let remain on the Tree till they drop off.

*Brinion or
Brugnen
Nectarine.*

The round Brugnon, or otherwise Brinion, on Account of its being marbled all over

over with red; and the Richness of Taste it possesses in a good Year, has been of late much esteem'd, especially when shrivell'd, which makes it eat deliciously in a fine warm Season. There are some that make a Distinction of red and white; both of them bear red Flowers; and were it not that they are exceeded in Size, and generally equal'd in Goodness by the those that succeed, would bear a high Place in this Collection of Fruit.

The red Roman Nectarine is a large Fruit, and has been deservedly in Esteem for these many Years. Red all over, and the Pulp being Firm, and yellow adds a Variety to this Collection of Nectarines; but the Fruit ought by all means (as indeed all Nectarines do) to hang long on the Tree to make it eat the better.

*The red
Roman
Nectarine.*

The *Newington* Nectarine the only one whose Leaves and Flowers answers that of the *Newington* Peach, and from whence it derives its Name, is I really think the best of Nectarines in all its Qualities. It is the largest of them all, a hardy Tree, and

*The New-
ington
Nectarine.*

and which is of infinite Value a great Bearer, hath a very deep Red all over, a good Pulp; and is in short such a Fruit, that were there no other Nectarine, this would sufficiently supply the Table of the Curious: And this is one of the Wall-Fruits that I would recommend to those Persons who have but little Room to plant in.

of Oâo-
ber Pea-
ches.

It has been for some Years found with us here in *England*, that the Planting of late Peaches is of little Use; especially in the Inland open Countries, or those which are far North, or much exposed. Besides the Coldness of the Fruit and Season together are such, that those that have a due Regard to their Healths, will not venture on eating them. However, since I should be thought to be particular in this Occasion, I have added two Kinds, which are really good, and generally the best in Esteem with the Curious.

After the Admirable, with which I clos'd my *September* Peaches, is going out, the *Nivet* comes in, which happens well

well enough, since 'tis pity that two such excellent Peaches happen at one Time: It is of a good Size, rather long than round, but the Nobleness of the Taste, and the sugar'd Juice is such, that if the Season holds dry and good, you have in this Peach whatever has been before recommended in good Peaches. I have not as yet made any Observation of the Flower whether it be red; neither is it, I presume, absolutely necessary I should, the chief Use of it being a help to distinguish one Fruit from another, and no essential Quality to the Fruit it self.

The Shape and Goodness of the Catharine Peach would be more universally known than any other Peach whatsoever, were this Climate always equally good. In a good warm Soil, however, and on a South East Aspect, this Fruit makes a noble Figure, being a very beautiful and serviceable Peach when all others are gone: The Shape is somewhat longish and what makes it most remarkable is the Inequality of its Sides. The Flowers are

*The Catharine
Peach ripens
in October.*

H

of

of the red Kind, and the Leaves, which are generally concomitant therewith are smother, and not so much indented as the Nutmeg, Newington, Montaubon, Nobless, and many others are. In short, it finishes the Glory of the Peach Season, and makes the Greedy as well as the Curious, give over the Thoughts of eating any more Peaches till the succeeding Year.

*The Pavie
of Pom-
pone.*

As for the Pavie of Pompone, I refer my Reader to *La Quintinie*, the Retir'd Gardener, &c. For as it seldom ripens about *Paris*, or any where but in the Southern Parts of *France*, it would be in vain to expect much Success here in *England*; though perhaps some may be so curious, as to plant one of that Sort for Variety sake.

*The Corol-
lary of
these De-
scriptions
as to the
Choice of
the best
Kinds.*

The Descriptions of the best Sorts of Fruit being thus adjusted, it will be perhaps requir'd, that I should recommend by a nearer and more exact Scrutiny those which such Planters should chuse, who have not room enough to plant all those

Kinds

Kinds here set down. For it often happens in small Plantations, that the utmost Number a Person can allow is not above twenty Peaches and Nectarines, sometimes not so many. In such a Case I would recommend one white Nutmeg, one red Nutmeg, two Ann, one Alberge, two Minion, two Montaubon, one Brodine, one Forward Nectarine, two Noble's Peaches, two old Newington's, one Rumbullion Peach, two Newington Nectarines, one Admirable, one Nivet Peach.

And thus observing the different Characters before given of Fruit, may every Person judge what Quantity of each it is proper for him to have, in Proportion to the general Quantity he has room to plant in his Garden.

The next Thing that the Planter ought to do, is to learn how to methodize and register his Fruits in such a Manner, as that he may know his Kinds, whether they are really what he expects or no; for this is a Defect which I have more than

once observ'd, there being few People that take the Care they ought. To do this, I have follow'd a Method of my own; what I have seen in Nurseries and against Walls, &c. being often very voluminous and confus'd, and who ever takes a View of Monsieur *de la Quintinie's* Way, will find such a vast Deal of Circumlocution, that it is very tedious to read it.



CHAP. XV.

The Description of Apricocks.

AS to the Description of Apricocks there is I think little to say, they are all of them so well known.

The Masculine or early Apricock is a pretty little Fruit of a good Sugar'd Juice; but being small, is not so much esteem'd as the large Dutch, Orange, Turkey, Roman or Common.

The

The Brussels Apricock is what is had in very great Esteem, on Account of its Bearing so well on Standards or large Dwarfs, an Instance of which has been seen but a few Years ago in *Buckingham-House* Kitchen-Garden; where, notwithstanding the Smoak of the Town and the Dustiness of the *Chelsea* Road, they have bore in abundance, so much indeed as that they have not recovered it since. It is a Fruit of a brisk Flavour, not subject to be doughy or mealy, as most of the other Kinds are when ripe.

There are some other Kinds, but the forementioned being the best, I shall say no more.

I have heard of a very large Kind of Apricock that is cultivated at *Woolhampton Berkshire*, as big as a large Peach, and is there call'd the *French* Apricock; but as I have not seen the Fruit, I must suspend my Recommendation of it till further Trial, but this may serve for an intermediate Enquiry.



C H A P. XVI.

The Description of Plums.

IT is manifest to all Lovers of Planting, that we are very much improv'd in *England* in our Collection of Plums within these twenty or thirty Years, there being at least twenty Sorts that are tolerably good, the best of which I shall set down in the following Method; being resolv'd as much as possible to observe Brevity, and to keep from running into too many Kinds, selecting only those that are the best.

*Properties
of a good
Plum.*

A good Plum should have a sweet sugar'd Juice, a tender melting Pulp, a rich and exquisite Taste something perfum'd; and though there are many White Plums that have all these Qualifications in as great, or even a greater Degree than others; yet the Blue, Black, or Red Plums are

are of the greatest Value, on Account of that *Powder* which (when carefully gathered) makes them look so charming. The St. Katharine, Reine-Claud, Maitre Claud, Drap-d'or, Green-Gage, &c. are indeed so good (though White) that I give them a Place in this List, the Pulp and Taste having all the good Properties that can be expected in any Plum.

The Jeanne Hastive Plum is a longish Yellow Plum, and being the first ripe carries with it some Esteem, though these that follow are much better.

Jeanne-Hastive Plum.

The Mirabel Plum is of an Amber Colour and small, comes from the Stone when ripe, is full of Juice, and is good for the Confectioner's Use, and being early merits a Place in this Collection.

The Mirabel-Plum.

I place the La-Royal next, it being indeed the best Plum we have; for though the Blue Perdrigon has all along been in much Esteem before the La-Royal was known, yet it must now give Place to that admirable Plum; it is large and round, of a lively Red Colour, but not much

The La-Royal.

H 4 powdered,

powdered; it has an exquisite Taste and is truly a beautiful Plum; is ripe as soon as the Blue Perdrigon, and is in no Degree behind, but in some respects before it.

*The Blue
Perdrigon
Plum.*

The Blue Perdrigon Plum which is somewhat longish, of a very good Taste, the right Sort parts from the Stone, the Fruit is powdered very well, but the only Misfortune is, the Tree is no extraordinary Bearer, and is in some Soils subject to be wormy at the Stone; it is however the second if not the best Plum we have.

*The White
Perdrigon.*

I do but just mention the White Perdrigon, though there are not many White Plums that are its Equal, both for Goodness and Bearing.

*The Maitre
Claud.*

The Maitre Claud is a large whitish round Plum, the Juice is very brisk though sweet, its Pulp firm and parts from the Stone, is accounted among the best White Plums we have.

*The St.
Katharine
Plum.*

The St. Katharine is, I think, the very best of all the White Plums, and of excellent Use in the Confectionary; it is at first whitish, but as it ripens, grows yellow-

ish; it has a kind of a Pear Shape, a very rich sugar'd Juice, a good Bearer, and is indeed an excellent Plum.

The Apricock Plum is White on one Side, but inclinable to be Red on the other; it is as large as the St. Katharine, and coming from the Stone may have a Place among the Curious. *The Apricock Plum.*

The Reine Claud is another White Plum of good Account; it is White and roundish and the Juice sweet, the Pulp firm, comes from the Stone, and ought to be reckon'd amongst the best Plums in any Collection. *The Reine Claud Plum.*

The Drap-d'or or Cloth of Gold, the Name whereof denotes its Colour, is a middle sized Plum, of a delicate sugar'd Taste; 'tis indeed not the best of Bearers always, but is a most excellent as well as beautiful Plum. *The Drap-d'or.*

The Orleance Plum being so well known to be a large round reddish Plum, parting easily from the Stone, and being the hardiest Plum and best Bearer of any we have (though the Juice is not so rich as many other *The Orleance Plum.*

other Plums are) merits a Place both in this Work as also in the Garden, where five or six ought always to be planted to furnish the Desert and the Palates of those that are not very curious: This bears well either on a Dwarf or Standard, or on a North Wall amongst the preserving Fruit.

*The Red
Fother-
ingham
Plum, the
same that
Sir Willi-
am Tem-
ple calls
the Sheen
Plum.*

The Red Fotheringham is an excellent Plum, not inferior in Taste nor Beauty to any yet mentioned; it has a longish Shape and is larger than the Perdrigon; the Tree is a tolerable good Bearer, and ought not to be left out of the Catalogue of the most curious, since there is hardly any that excells it.

*The Green
Gage
Plum.*

The Green Gage Plum is the best of that Colour, and is indeed a fine Fruit, much excelling the Green Damask, from whence in all probability it had its Original: It is a Fruit of an exquisite Taste, and as its Colour and Size distinguishes it from any yet named, I shall say no more of it.

*Several
other good
Plums.*

The White Prunella, Virginel, Black Damascen, Cheffa, Morocco, St. Julian, the Red, Blue, and Amber Primordian, the

the White, Yellow, and Red Date, the Peascod Plums, &c. are all good Plums, though I must give those that I have describ'd the Preference.

The Red Imperial, White Holland, ^{Plums for Baking and Preserving.} Black Muscle, White Pear-Plum, and the Pomgranate-Plum, all good for Baking or Preserving, and will do well against a North Wall, though those before describ'd require one of each sort to be planted against a South or South-East Aspect, and one of each sort against an East or West and North, or any other declining Aspect, in Order to have them successively one after another.

The Imperatrice is a later sort of Violet Perdrigon, shap'd like it, but sticks to the Stone, of an excellent Taste, and being the latest Plum we have is of great Use, it hanging upon the Tree till the beginning of *October*; the Fruit will also keep in the House on Shelves, by laying them on Vine Leaves or fine Moss. ^{The Imperatrice and latter Perdrigon, being the last of Plums.}

There is a new sort of Plum call'd the Burdock, lately brought from the *Cape of* ^{A new sort of Plums} *good* ^{call'd the Burdock}

good Hope, which bears an excellent Character, but I have not yet seen the Fruit; it being only in the Hands of a Gentleman in *Warwickshire*, who cannot as yet be prevail'd upon to communicate it for the publick Good.

What
Plums
bear well
on Dwarfs

It must be some Concern to the curious Planter, especially him that has but few Walls, that Plums bear no better than they do on Dwarfs; the best Way I can advise is the Nipping them, as will be elsewhere spoken of more largely, to turn them into bearing Wood, or else upon the Foot of good Reason, we may bud the bad Bearers upon the good Bearers, even upon Bullace Stocks, if they are round Plums especially. I am persuaded that were this Method more universally used, and were Trees of all Sorts taken up and replanted, as shall be hereafter directed, there would be a much greater Quantity of Fruit than there is, even in the worst as well as the best Gardens that are. But this by the Way.

C H A P.



CHAP. XVII.

Of Pears.

AMongst the several Fruits with which the Tables of the Curious are furnish'd, Pears may justly claim the Precedence, if we value them either for their Variety, or their long Continuance, which is from the Beginning of *July* to the latter End of *March*, being nine of the twelve Kalendar Months, and some times more. I shall therefore describe some of the best of them as they succeed each other; by which means the Planter may make such a Collection as he pleases out of these.

The *Petit Hastive* or *French Primitive* is that which ushers in all the List of Pears. 'Tis almost round, Russet, and Red if uncover'd from the Leaves, which it ought to be to have it in the better Perfection,

*The Petit
Hastive or
Primitive
Pear ripe
in July.*

on, otherwise the Taste is very insipid. The Pear is small as its Name denotes, and is chiefly valued for its earliness, being ripe in *July*, when there is no other Pear to rival it.

*La Cuisse
Madam or
Ladies
Thighs
July.*

The Cuisse Madam is the next Pear of Account that comes in, perhaps so call'd from the Sleekness of the Skin which is extraordinary, and the Shape regular. It has something of the Ruffelet in Shape and Colour, especially if laid open to the Air. This and the Blanquets are the first Pears that are reasonably good. The Pulp is between short and tender, very juicy, and something musk'd, and indeed a pleasant Pear when full ripe; its only fault is, that it does not bear well at first, but after it has stood some Years repays that Fault.

*The Gros
or Great
Blanquet
in July.*

The Gros or Great Blanquet is the earliest of any of the Blanquets, and is both on that Account and its Goodness preferable to the two others. It is rather long than round, colours next the Sun if open'd; for which Reason, 'tis brought more to Perfection on a Dwarf than a Wall, which we seldom allow to these

these Summer Pears. It has a short thick Stalk and hollow set, the Wood small and in Leaf, and all resembling the Cuisse Madam before describ'd. It is but an indifferent Bearer, and should for that Reason be budded (rather than grafted) once or twice, as elsewhere directed.

The Citron des Carmes or Bourdon *Citron de Carmes or Bourdon* Pear would be more valuable were it not a little Stony next the Core; but being *July.* an early Pear merits a Place in this Collection. It has a tender Pulp, sugar'd and musky Juice, and is something shap'd like the Russelet.

These are the chief Pears in *July*, but if any are desirous of more Kinds, these that are under-mention'd ripen this Month, and are esteem'd by many, *viz.*

The little Muscat.	Long-tail'd Blanquet.
The Magdalen.	Musk'd Blanquet.
Muscat Robart.	Red Admiral, &c.

Pears

Pears ripe in August.

*The Jargonell or
Esparis
ripe in
August.*

The Month of *August* produces many good Pears, one of the earliest and best of which is the Jargonell, a Pear we have had a pretty while in *England*, though of *French* Extraction. It is a long beautiful large Pear, tender Pulp, Juicy enough, nor have I observ'd it to be sharp as some Describers have intimated: It is of a Russet Red on the Sunny Side mix'd with Yellow, but green on the other generally speaking. It must be eat as soon as ripe, otherwise it is subject to be mealy.

*Hamden's
Burgamot
ripe in
August.*

Hamden's Burgamot very near resembles the Autumn Burgamot, both in Shape, Size and Colour, only it grows a little thicker towards the Stalk. The Juice is thick enough, but it is not so buttery as the Autumn Burgamot is; however it is an Harbinger, and reminds one of the Approach of that delicious Fruit, and is indeed in its Season valuable enough. The
Name

Name seems to denote its being of an *English* Family, that has been for sometime conspicuous enough in this Kingdom.

The Bergamot Roshea is a larger Pear than the former, but the Tree is not so good a Bearer; it ought therefore to be budded or grafted on a Quince-Stock; and if not then inclinable to bear, all those Methods ought to be try'd that I have elsewhere prescrib'd. It is large, flat and round, the Pulp is tender and juicy, has a good Deal of the Taste of the Autumn Bergamot, and is indeed a fine Pear, though not propagated by Nursery Men so much as it ought.

The Bergamot Roshea ripe in August.

The Ambrosia is a good handsome siz'd Pear, not much unlike that before-mention'd, and would be a valuable Fruit, were not the Tree generally an ill Bearer. However, by the Methods I have laid down, I doubt not but this Pear may be dispos'd to bear tolerably well. The Fruit is rather round than long, when ripe of a
I smooth

The Ambrosia Pear ripe in August.

smooth green yellow Skin, a rich delightful Taste, and is indeed the very best Pear we have till the Autumn Bergamot comes. This Pear came out of *France*, amongst that noble Collection of Fruit that was planted at the Royal-Garden in St. *James's* Park, soon after the Restoration, but is now cut down.

The Orange Bergamot ripe in August.

The Orange Bergamot is so well known, that I need not take up much Time in describing it. It has a rich sugar'd and perfum'd Juice, round and something flat, a greenish yellow ting'd with red, and generally a good Bearer.

The Summer Bonchretien ripe in August.

The Summer Bonchretien would be a noble fine Pear, and the beautifullest Tree that grows, could we but by any means dispose it to bear, tho' that is what I could never yet see; but the Methods I have in this Case directed, are the most likely to answer, *viz.* giving it a great Deal of Room upon the Wall, both this and the Winter Kind affecting that Sort of Extravagance. It is of a fine longish Shape

Shape like the Winter, but much smoother and more regular, a pale greenish yellow Coat if expos'd to the Sun, strip'd with red, the Pulp the finest of any Pear we eat except the Bergamot, short, tender, and something perfum'd, pity it is so ill a Bearer: And therefore it is worth the Study of the Curious to find out a Remedy.

I shall finish my Catalogue of *August* Pears with the *Petit Russelet*, a Pear pretty well known, the very Colour directing us to its Name: 'Tis of a middle Size, longish and handsomely shap'd, of a greenish Yellow, a dark blackish Red on the Sunny Side, and the most exquisitely perfum'd Taste that is; but must be taken in Time before it is too ripe, because it rots immediately when full ripe. Many of our Country Gardiners will have it to be a Kind of Katharine, but the *French* may justly challenge this Pear to be their own as to Extraction, and it is worth their Challenge. There are other Pears of no inconsiderable Value ripe in this

Petit Russelet in August.

Month, the chief of which I shall only just mention, viz.

Fondant of Brest.	Cassolet.
Robine.	Callio Rosar.
Poir de Rose.	Le Boucher, &c.

Pears ripe in September.

*The Gros
Russelet
ripe in the
beginning
of Sep-
tember.*

The Gros Russelet differs from the small one just describ'd, by being thicker and shorter, the Skin not quite so polish'd, but more spotted, is something later, and the Juice not quite so delicious. This is one of the Trees that is apt to grow Gros and not to bear well, and so has need of those Corrections that are prescribed for those Kind of Trees.

*The Doy-
enne or
Dean Pear
ripe in the
beginning
of Sep-
tember.*

The Doyenne or Dean Pear comes in the latter End of the last Month, or beginning of this, and being something sooner than the Burgamot, just obtains a Place in this Collection. It is a pretty large Pear, more long than round, of a greenish Yellow, but not a very high Flavour: It has a sweet Juice, with a little Musk, but
must

must be eat as soon as ever it is ripe, it being when very yellow and full ripe the worst of Pears.

The Autumn or *English* Bergamot succeeds next in this Collection of Pears, and to a very good Purpose, both in respect to its Goodness as well as Antiquity, it being not improbable, but that it has been an Inhabitant of this Island ever since the Time *Julius Caesar* conquer'd it. Possibly it was the *Assyrian* Pear of *Virgil* (*Quod a Syria translata fuisset*) say some Commentators, and was as may be deducted from thence, Part of the Furniture of the once celebrated and famous Gardens of *Alcinous*. However, be that as it will, it is well known to have all the good Qualities that can be found in a Pear, and has no bad ones. It does well either on a Quince or Free-Stock, according as the Soil is, heavy for the Quince, but light for the Free-Stock, and though not quite so large, is better on a Dwarf or Stand than a Wall.

The English Bergamot ripe in September.

*The Swiss
Bergamot
ripe in
Septem-
ber and
beginning
of Octo-
ber.*

The Pear next akin to the foregoing is the Swiss Bergamot, which on Account of its being finely strip'd, ought to be brought in amongst this Collection, these Streaks appear both in the Wood as well as the Fruit, and 'tis pity this Kind is not more propagated than it is, there being little Difference as to the Goodness of either of them, they both have a flat Shape, the Eye or Crown sinking hollow in, the Stalk, short and small, the Skin when very ripe a little Yellowish.

*The Verte
Longue
ripe Sep-
tember
and begin-
ning of
October.*

The Verte Longue, otherwise by some call'd the Moule Bouche, is describ'd by those few Words in its Name as to Shape and Colour. It bears excellently well, especially on a Free-Stock, and on a dry Soil is a good Pear, having a soft melting Pulp, but in moist Soils is good for nothing. What chiefly recommends it is, that it bears the most Fruit of any Tree we have, the Ambret excepted.

*The Buree
de Roy
ripe Sep-
tember or
beginning
of Octo-
ber.*

I reserve the Buree de Roy to bring up the Rear of the *September* Pears. It claims equal Merit with, and in some De-
grees

grees excels any other yet named, or to be named; and I must confess my self much at a Loss which to give the Preference to, this or the Bergamot: For though this be the larger, the Bergamot has the richer Taste. It is so well known, that I need not describe it; though this ought to be added for its Commendation, that it will succeed on any Stock, either Free or Quince; but in regard that the Wood is weak, scarce able to support its Fruit, the Free-Stock seems to be the most to be preferr'd.

The Pears ripe at or about this Time, are the Pendar, Salviati, Pour Sans Pepin, and many others of the preceding Month.

Pears ripe in October.

This Month abounds with many good Pears, both the Messieurs Jeanes deserve a Place in the Fruit-Garden, on Account of their Juice, which is very much sugar'd, and though both gritty are very valuable

*The two
Messieurs
Jeanes
ripe in
October*

ble. The Golden Kind comes the soonest, and the Grey will keep longest.

*The strip'd
Vest Longue
ripe
in Octo-
ber.*

The Vest Longue Pear strip'd, is much of the Nature and Goodness with the common Vest Longue, being a Pear chiefly Valuable for its Beauty. I don't remember ever to have seen above one of them, and that was some Years ago in one of the Kitchin-Gardens at *Hampton-Court*, but if I remember right it is not so good a Bearer as the plain one: However, one or two ought to be introduc'd amongst the Collections of the Curious, and to be propagated more than it is amongst Nursery Men.

*The Green
Sugar ripe
in Octo-
ber.*

The Green Sugar Pear is rather round than long, about as large as the common Bergamot, of an excellent sugar'd Taste, for which Reason it is much esteem'd by the Curious. It is a Tree that bears a great many, and has been a long Time in *England* (though probably brought to us from *France*) for I have seen Trees there of a hundred Years old, the Name denotes the Colour and Taste of the Fruit.

It

It is a good Pear, but is much exceeded by these that follow.

The Marquis or Marchioness pretty much resembles the Blanquet, or some of the smaller Sorts of Bonchretiens on a good rich moist Soil, is near as large as most Bonchretiens are, but the Shape is much handsomer, the Head is flat, little eyed, the Crown sunk inwards, big Belly'd, but regularly sloping towards the Tail, which is indifferent long, thick bent and hollow set, the Skin flak'd a little with red, the Pulp very buttery, and ought indeed on all Accounts to be one of the first Value amongst the Catalogue of Pears, especially those ripe at this Time.

Le Marquis ripe in October.

The Cressanne Bergamot was very much esteem'd by her late Majesty Queen *Ann*, if that will make any Addition to its Worth. It is large and round, greyish, but grows yellower in ripening, dissolves in the Month, has a fine Sugar Pulp, and Briskness very agreeable to the Palate, is indeed one of the best Pears that either this or any other Season affords.

The Bergamot of Cressanne ripe latter End of October.

I close

*The Bezi
de la Mot.*

I close the Pears of this Month with a Description of the Bezi de la Mot, which resembles the Ambret that is much better known, only that it is more spotted with red Spots; the Pear would be of more Esteem than it is, were it not that there are now so many better Pears to rival it.

There are some other Pears that are not bad, were it not for many good ones that eclipse them this Month, *viz.*

The Rouffeline Swans Egg excellent,
Poir de Vigne Lanfao, &c.

Pears ripe in November.

*L'Espine
D'Hyver
or Winter
Thorn ripe
in No-
vember.*

The Winter Thorn is an excellent Pear, and hath the Honour to be a Contemporary with the Ambret, Chassery, and the St. Germain; it is doubtlessly so named from the Thorniness of the Boughs, which is not common to grafted Trees but only this and the Ambret: 'Tis somewhat of a longish Shape, has a Sattin Skin and is
between

between Green and White ; it has a very tender buttery Pulp, an agreeable Taste, sweet Juice and admirably perfum'd, does rather better on a Free than a Quince-Stock.

The Ambret is a very pretty Fruit, but not so large as the Winter Thorn, though in all other Respects as good ; but what makes this Pear of Value to the World, is the great Quantity of Fruit it always bears, for which Reason I would recommend this Pear to any Body that has but little Wall-Room, rather than any Winter Pear I know of: The Tree grows thick and thorny as the Winter Thorn does ; the Fruit is roundish and has a curious sugar'd Juice, but better on a Quince than a Free-Stock ; it has a whiter Look and a more delicate Taste on a light Ground than on a heavy, where it is more spotted and grey : This Pear deserves a South Wall, the Wood being small and weak ; it is seldom planted for Dwarfs or Standards.

*The Ambret Pear
ripe in
November.*

Monfieur

*Of the La
Chassery
ripe in
Novem-
ber.*

Monfieur *de la Quintinie* makes some Difficulty in distinguishing this Pear from the Ambret, but in my Opinion there is none. The Fruit, the Wood, and the natural Growth of the Tree, are Distinctions plain enough one from another; they are indeed something sharp alike, but the Chassery is longer and larger than the other. This is an excellent Pear and it comes amongst many very choice ones, has scarce any Rival; this Pear requires a good Wall, for it does not make a good Dwarf, at least we seldom try it that Way.

*The Vir-
goulee ripe
in No-
vember.*

The Virgoulee is a Pear that has been long in Esteem; of a true Pear Shape, a Yellow but delicious Pulp, green on the out-side when gather'd, but turns yellowish afterwards; it has the Misfortune to drop off before it be well ripe, and to contract the Taste of the Straw or whatever else it be laid upon, for which Reason, though 'tis very necessary to lay Straw or Fern or some soft Matter for them to fall on, to preserve them from bruising,

bruising, yet it ought not to remain there long, but to be remov'd immediately to Shelves of clean dry Oak made for that Purpose; the Yellowness and Juiciness of the Pulp is such, that when the Virgolee is par'd and has contracted no ill Taste, 'tis in my Opinion a most excellent Pear, but the St. Germain will still maintain its Post against all the Pears of this Month. This Virgolee requires a good Wall, though it is sometimes planted on Dwarfs, but I think to no great Purpose.

I give the St. Germain the preeminence, though last set down, to all the Pears that this Month produces, not only on account of the Goodness of the Fruit, but also as it keeps long, and is a Tree that will do either for a Wall or Dwarf; all which put together, makes it the most valuable Winter Pear we have: For though some that are before nam'd are equal to it in Taste, yet the most of them require a Wall either to support or ripen them; this Pear is long and pretty big at the further End, the Colour Green

*The St.
Germain
Pear ripe
in November.*

at

at first, but a little spotted, the Wood of this Tree is remarkable enough to the Curious; the Fruit grows Yellow as it ripens, the Pulp is very tender but something gritty, the Taste admirable good I think, though it has the Smack of the Lemon; it requires a Soil moderately moist, and does best on a Free-Stock. A good Way to improve this Fruit on a Dwarf is, for Gentlemen that have a great many large Trees that they don't make great Account of, to cut them down and new graft them, with this Pear, the Buree or Bergamot, and I will assure them they will not repent their Cost; they'll bear well in three or four Years, and will produce Fruit as large and as good as any against a Wall, and in great Abundance, as has some Years ago been experienced in his Majesty's Gardens at *Hampton Court* with great Success.

The best Way to have these Pears in Perfection, is to gather them something Green, and laying of them four or five Days in a Heap to sweat, store them in
a Place

a Place that is neither hot nor cold, and where the Air may not come to shrivel them.

There are other Pears which some People like, that ripen this Month, of which I shall only give a List, being afraid that the describing them will take up too much Room: besides, those already mention'd are sufficient for any Gentleman's Table.

Petit-Om, St. Andrew makes a
Louis Bone, good Dwarf,
La Bezi de Cuissey Le St. Augustin.
Spanish Bonchretien,

Pears ripe in December.

Besides the Germain and several other Pears of the preceding Month that are yet in great Perfection, there succeeds the Colmar and some others to furnish the Tables of the Curious this last Month likewise.

The Colmar is a most excellent Pear rivaling the Winter Bonchretien, to which it

has

The Colmar ripe in December, January.

has some sort of Resemblance, and from whence it is suppos'd to have its Original: It has a large flat Head, sunk pretty hollow in, though towards the Middle being the Belly, it is larger than the Head, which distinguishes it from the Bonchretien; the Stalk is short and thick, generally crooked by the Weight of the Fruit; the Wood is of a dark Brown speck'd with whitish Spots. It requires the best South aspected Wall you can give it, for we never trust it in *England* either for Dwarf, Espalier, or Standard; the Fruit should be used in the same Manner as the St. Germain to keep it from wrinkling, and then it will last till the End of *March*: Its Maturity is not known by its turning Yellow, so so much as by its yielding to the Impression of the Thumb.

*The St.
Martial
Pear ripe
in December,
January,
&c.*

In perusing Monsieur *de la Quintinie's* Collection of Pears, I do not find the St. Martial at least by that Name, neither has it till within this fifteen or sixteen Years been much propagated or known in *England*: The late noble and most publick

publick spirited Encourager of Arts and Sciences, especially Gardening, his Grace the Duke of *Montague* was one of the first Persons that had them in his Gardens at *Ditton*, from whence they have been propagated into some of the Nurseries about *London* and in the Country. It is of the Size and Shape of the Bonchretien, but free from its Faults, of a bright Straw-Colour with some Black Spots; the Pulp is sugary and juicy, and has a very vinous Taste; it requires as all these later Pears do, one of the best Aspects you have, and then 'tis a Fruit much esteem'd.

The Bonchretien D' Hyver or Winter Bonchretien, is doubtless so call'd from a peculiar good Quality it has of not rotting at the Heart, but beginning its decay from the Exteriour Part. This Pear equals, if not excells, any Fruit yet named as to Antiquity; but as to its Goodness, is rival'd both by the Colmar and St. Martial, that are his Contemporaries. It is a Pear so well known, that I need not go

The Winter Bonchretien Pear ripe in December, January, &c.

K about

about to describe it; but it must be noted, that the several Kinds of them that are ripe about this Time, are only one and the same, alter'd as they sometimes are by the Difference of Soils, Aspects, and Seasons, all which confound our Nursery-Men, so as that they would fain persuade us, that there are an endless Progeny of Bonchretiens. I need but just mention that this Tree requires one of the best Walls we can afford it, and does better on a Quince than a Free-Stock; yet whoever has a generous Soil and Room enough for it to run, would do well to graft or rather bud it on a Free-Stock, especially in *England*, since I have seen one of these Trees thus propagated, growing against the End of a House that has been thirty Feet wide and thirty Feet high, which is nine hundred Feet superficial, and wonderfully full of large Fruit.

*The Bugi
or Easter
Bergamot
lasts from
December
to
March.*

The Bugi or Easter Bergamot is a Fruit that keeps the longest of any other. The Shape of it is not unlike the common Bergamot, but the Colour is not like it (tho'

an ingenious Practitioner in Gardening has so put it down.) Instead of a dark it has a raw greenish Coat, speckled with little Grey Specks, which become Yellow as they ripen; the Pulp is both tender and firm, and eats pretty short; should be gathered green, and order'd as was before directed in the St. Germain; it has a Smack of Sowerishness, which ought to be help'd by Sugar, and is chiefly valuable for outlasting all those of its Kind: It is a Pear that has been in *England* some time, there being one against some of the Buildings at *Hampton Court*, that were erected as 'tis said by Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Tree appears to be of that Age.

There are now four or five Pears for Baking or Stewing which are excellent, the Poir d' Livre, Golden Bell, English Warden, Parkinson's Warden, but above all, the Cadillac, for that noble Redness it has when bak'd excels any yet nam'd.

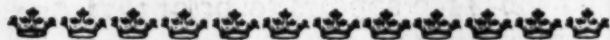
*Of baking
Pears in
Season in
Decem-
ber, Janu-
ary, &c.*

There are several other Pears both for Eating and Baking that are in Perfection in these Months, a Catalogue

only of which, I shall present to the curious Reader, least I should tire him with Descriptions.

The Amadot,	Pastourelle,
Grand Fremont,	Poir d' Reaville,
Frank Real,	Ruffelet d' Hyver,
Citron d' Hyver,	Portaile,
Double Flower,	Carmelite.

But those above described, are as many as any Body can allow Walls for, few of these being fit for Dwarfs here in *England*.



CHAP. XVIII.

Of Apples.

HOWever some Countries excell us in other Kinds of Fruit, yet we may justly claim the Preeminence in this of Apples, it being a Fruit particularly adapted

adapted to this Region and Climate, being between the two Extrems of Heat and Cold, and therefore more proper for them than the more warm and southerly Parts of *Italy, Spain, and France*, or the more northerly and inclement Regions of *Germany, Muscovy, &c.* And it is worthy Note, that there is little or no Kernel-Fruit beyond the Line.

The *French* indeed (who would fain be the first in every thing) will scarce allow us here in *England*, to have any Fruit that is valuable, but what comes from them: And though there are some good Sorts of Fruit in the Countries over-against us of *Normandy and Brittany, &c.* and perhaps some about *Paris*, yet what are their Cousinots, Orgerans, Francatufes, Fennilets, Calvilles, Haute Bontes, and a bundance more hard Names compared with our *Permaines, Gilliflowers, Pippins, Reynets*, and the like, not to mention the *Nonpareil*, and the several Sorts of *Russetings*, concerning the Original of which they would needs contend with us?

Though there are some Trees of this Kind of above a hundred Years Standing in *England*; yet such is the natural Arrogance of those People, that when they can but once get Possession of any Fruit and put one of their cramp Names on it, it is immediately their own; and so like a Crow, they strut with Feathers borrowed out of other People's Caps. But be this as it will, I have chose such Apples out of both Collections as I take to be most valuable for the Table, Kitchen, and Conservatory; not concerning myself with Cyder-Apples that more properly belong to another Head.

*The Jun-
eting Ap-
ple ripe in
June.*

The Juneting or Jenneting is a small yellowish Apple, red on one side. If planted, is ripe at the End of *June*, from whence it takes its Name, and though small, is indeed a pretty Fruit for early Variety.

*The Pom-
roy or
King Ap-
ple.*

The Pomroy or King Apple ripens near as soon as the other, and though not so beautifully colour'd, is bigger and much better tasted.

The

The Maudlin or Magdalen Apple ^{*The Margaret or Magdalen Apple.*} comes the next in our List. It is a fair and beautiful Fruit, yellow and strip'd with Red, early ripe, of a delicate Taste, sweet Scent, generally eat off the Tree; and the Truth is, that this, and all these other early Apples should be one of each at least planted against a Wall, which makes them much fairer, though I must confess not the better tasted.

The Frank Ranbource is a large *French* ^{*The Frank Ranbource.*} Apple, with red Streaks over its Coat, the Shape is broadish, is pretty early, and being good in Sweetmeats, merits a Place in the Garden.

The Red and White Calville are both ^{*The Red and White Calville.*} large longish Apples, of a good vinous Taste, some Red and some of a White Pulp; the White is reckon'd of the most delicious Taste, but both are very good though the White is esteem'd the best.

The Golden Pippin is well known, and ^{*The Golden Pippin.*} indeed the *French* own it, to be of *English* Extraction; is of a longish Form, yellow as Gold, the Juice thereof is very sweet,

sweet, the Skin (especially where expos'd to the Sun) is often freckled with Yellow Spots; 'tis certainly the most ancient as well as most excellent Apple that is.

*The Pome
d' Api.*

The Pome d' Api is likewise of antique Date, much valued for its Colour being a brisk Red, the Juice soft and sugar'd, and not subject to that Smell which Apples often contract by lying long, especially the Golden Pippin. The Tree is a good Bearer, and the Fruit is not subject to be shaken off by the Concussion of the high Winds; and it must be observ'd, that the longer they hang on the Tree the better their Colour is.

*Of the
Nonpareil*

The Nonpareil shall bring up the Rear in this List of Apples, being a Fruit so deservedly valued for the Briskness of its Taste, the lovely Russet of its Coat, so much improv'd if expos'd to the Sun, that even the Colour equals the finest Russets, and the Taste is incomparably better. This Apple is no Stranger in *England*; though it might have its Original from *France*, yet there are Trees of them about the

the *Ashtons* in *Oxfordshire*, of about ahundred Years old, which (as they have it by Tradition) was first brought out of *France* and planted by a Jesuit in Queen *Mary* or Queen *Elizabeth's* Time. The great Improvement that is made to the Bearing of this Fruit as well as Golden Peppin on Paradise Stocks is well known, and their beautiful Aspects in Pots and in the middle of a Desert, has been the Glory of one of the most generous Encouragers of Gardening this Age has produced, I mean the Right Honourable the Lord *Castlemain*.

I shall trouble my Reader with no more Descriptions of Apples, those I have mention'd being the chief I have met with, but the following Catalogue however may not be amiss for him to peruse, as they are esteem'd by some Persons.

July Flower,	Herefordshire,
Kentish	White Permain,
Kerton } Pippin,	Golden Monday,
Holland Pippin,	Pearson's Pippin,
	Golden

Golden Rennet,	John Apple or
Summer } Permain,	Deux-Ans,
Queen's } Harvey Apple,	
Lones,	But above all for Bak-
Golden Doucet,	ing, Dr. <i>Bernard's</i>
Quince Apple,	Apple.



C H A P. XIX.

Of Cherries.

THE Cherry Tree rightly contends for the *Precedence* to all other Fruit, in respect to its Earliness, it being the first of the Arboreſcent or Tree-Fruit that appears to welcome in the approaching Season of Fruit.

*From
whence
first
brought.*

Those who have wrote concerning Gardening, tell us, that Cherries came originally from *Ceraſmite* a Maritime City of *Cappadocia*, from whence *Lucullus* brought them after the *Mithridatick* War into *Italy*, which (a learned Author

thor observes) so generally pleas'd there, and were so easily propagated in all Climates, that within the Space of an hundred Years having travell'd Westward from the *Roman* Conquests, they grew common as far as the *Rhine*, and so pass'd over into *Britain*.

But not to bestow too much Time in this Introduction, there are about a dozen Sorts of this Fruit valuable, a Catalogue of which I shall present my Reader with, as they stand in the List, either for their Earliness of Ripening or Goodness.

The small May first ripe requires a good Wall to expedite it.

May Cherry.

May Duke of two Kinds, one in Perfection in *May* and *June*, the other in *July* and *August*; is an excellent Fruit, and bears well against a Wall, shap'd like the *Flanders* but larger. One ought to plant as many of this Kind of Cherries as of all the rest, because it comes alone and sooner than any other.

May Duke Cherry.

There are about seven Sorts of Heart-Cherries all very good, but I place the Lukeward

Several Sorts of Bigarons or Heart Cherries.

Lukeward foremost, being the best of Cherries, the bleeding Heart next, very good and remarkable enough for a Tear or Drop that hangs at the End of it. The Gascoigne is also very good, and something earlier than either of the others. The Black, Amber, Red and White Hearts, are all distinguishable from one another only by their Colours, but are much inferior to the first three mention'd.

The Carnation Cherry.

The Carnation Cherry is a most delicate Fruit either for the Table or Conservatory, but is no extraordinary Bearer. However, one or two ought to be planted for its charming Variety.

The Morella Cherry.

The Morella or Milan Cherry are now in as great Esteem as the richest Cherry that grows, as well for the Table as the Conservatory, for being eat with Sugar they are very valuable. The Trees are well known to be great Bearers, and will prosper so well against a North Wall, that I advise the Planting one whole Wall; let it take up a Dozen or two of Trees entirely with them.

A Gen-

A Gentleman of *Essex*, tells me, that he has a Kind of Cherry that is perfectly Green in his Garden, which I have endeavour'd to get increas'd in some of our Nurseries about *London*, viz. at Mrs. *Oram's* in *Brompton-lane*, and I hear that her Neighbour Mr. *Blind* has had some of the Cuttings some Years.

All these Cherries are budded or grafted on Cherry-Stocks, either taken out of the Woods, or rais'd from Stones; but the latter are the best. The common Black-Cherry Stone is what is most us'd and approv'd of for grafting or budding on, which should be performed within a Foot of the Ground even for a standard Tree, as I shall note more at large in another Place.

Standard Cherries bear much better than Dwarf Cherries do; for which Reason, it is adviseable to plant a Standard Cherry between every Pear or Peach Tree round your Walls, but not many Dwarfs, since Peaches, Winter-Pears and Plums are proper for that Purpose. And, as it is observable,

*Of the
Green
Cherry.*

*What
Stocks are
best to
raise Cher-
ries on.*

*Standard
Cherries
the best
Bearers.*

servable, that Cherries when planted as Dwarfs in the open Air, never bear so well as Standards do, I rather direct the Planter to have his Cherries all of half Standards, that is, those that branch out at about four Foot high.

The Reasons why a standard Tree does bear better than a Dwarf.

The Reasons why Standard Cherries (or indeed any other Standard Fruit) bears better than Dwarfs do, is that the Sap in its Sublimation and Ascent is more rarify'd and stripp'd of those Crudities that would otherwise be of no other Use to the Tree, than to put forth Boughs and Leaves: And I must own, I am not able to comprehend (amongst many other Mysteries the curious Philosophers and Virtuoso's of this Age involve us in) how there should be two Sorts of Sap unmix'd one with another, that should go one to the Production of Fruit, and the other to the Production of Branches and Leaves: This, I say, as well as that Circulation they would contend for, is to me very mysterious. And I rather think, that the Superfluity of the Sap, after it has done

its

its Office in the Formation of the Boughs, Leaves and Fruit, perspires through the Leaves, and evaporates into the Air, which is the Occasion that all woody Situations are damper than others. But this I leave for the more Curious to explain.

It may not be amiss in this Place to add as to Cherries, that some of them be planted in North Aspects, in order to have them late: But of this and the Article above-mention'd, I shall say more in another Place, when I come to treat of the Accelerating and Retarding of Fruit.



C H A P. XX.

Of Vines. The Situation and Soil proper for them, &c.

Although I have in the Beginning of this Treatise given some general Directions for the Situation and Soil proper

per for Fruit-Gardens, &c. yet as the Vine in many Cases requires a very different Management from all other Fruit-Trees, I shall in the ensuing Chapters set down what has occur'd to me either in Books or Practice, for the Culture of a Fruit so much desired, and so little understood.

Soil.

Let a proper Choice be made of a light Sandy or Chalky Ground, not too rich, nor yet very poor; if it be a little Stony on the Surface, it is not to be rejected:

Situation.

And for its Situation I would chuse (if I could have a certain Choice) that Side or Declivity of a Hill lying to the South or South-East, which if favour'd with other Hills somewhat higher, cloath'd with Wood on the North North-East, and North-West, will be so much the better for the breaking the Severity of those perishing Quarters.

On what Bottom.

The Soil should be light, having a Bottom of Chalk or Gravel under a Surface of about two Foot deep, and free from Springs; for it cannot be too hot or too dry,

dry, provided the Ground be not in its own Nature so very barren, that nothing will grow upon it, which is discoverable in that no Herbage, Brambles, &c. will thrive there.

But if it be given to Brambles, it is <sup>Signs of a
propersoil.</sup> greatly preferable for all Sorts of Fruits to any other Soils, how much richer soever they are; for most certain it is (as an ingenious Author on this Subject has it) *There is no Plant whatever so connatural to Fruit-Trees, and to the Vine especially, as this humble and repent Shrub is,* whilst moist cold four Land, produces only Gorze, Furze, and other Trumpery, the certain Sign and Indication of its Moroseness and ill Qualities: But those who shall please to take Notice of the Places in which Brambles mostly flourish, being generally in the dryest Banks, hilly and hot stony Places, will easily infer how much they resemble the Vine, though the Parallel may well extend to Fruits in this particular. True it is, they will come up

L

and

and flourish in moist wet Places also; but it is in the other, that they prosper more kindly, bear goodly Fruits, and in most Plenty; which should particularly direct all those that plant on cold heavy Soils, to take out the natural Clod about two Foot deep, and four or five Foot square, and put in some of the good Mold as shall be hereafter more certainly directed.

The Reason of this Choice.

That I have insisted on this Remark of having a chalky and gravelly Bottom, is the Result of my own Observations for many Years (incited thereto by some good Authors on this Subject;) having always found it to be true, that in chalky Lands especially (and the same may be said of Gravel, which is not Springy or Spawy) Grapes in particular are the largest and sweetest of any; and that particularly Westwards, where that Bottom is in most Plenty, we dare challenge even *Paris* it self to excel us; as well we may also on the same Account on our Gravelly Soils about *Twittenham, Sheen, Thistleworth,*

Wentworth, Richmond, and several other Places about *London*, of which * *Sir William Temple* has so long ago left us, (and that with great Reason) such excellent Marks of his Approbation and Esteem.

But that I may not lose my View of the Person of whose Friendship I have had such Proof, the Reverend Mr. *Only* of *Cottesmore* in *Rutland* (sometime since deceas'd:) From him I have often heard, that some Grapes and other Fruit, tasted by him in several Places on and near the *Western Downs*, whose Bottom is of the same Kind with those mention'd before, that they were at least equal, if not more excellent than any he ever tasted abroad; whose Testimony I mention, in that he was known to be one of the most Curious Lovers of Gardening that this or any other Age has produced, and the Gardens where he tasted them, were at too great a Distance from his own Native Soil to make him Partial.

*The late
Mr. Only
Son to the
Doctor, a
curious
Gardiner.*

* *Vid. Sir William Temple's Essay on Gardening.*

*Some In-
structions
about pre-
paring the
Soil.*

But to return, if the Land has lain a good while in repose, and not of many Years exhausted by the Plow or Spade, where the green Swarth covers those gentle Risings, there make Choice of your Soil (and Situation too) if agreeable to your main Scheme; but let it not be too much expos'd to the Rudeness of the Weather, and in the Month of *July* when the Earth is very dry and combustible, and where 'tis very crusty, dispose the Turfs in small Heaps, burn and spread the Ashes over the Land, as it is practis'd in the Downs Westward (which I take to be some of the best Soil for Fruit in *England*) and in *December* or *January* following, either trench it in, if it be the Place where your Plantation is to be, or otherwise plow up the Ground, and mix the Ashes all together, and then carry it to the Border where it is to be us'd,

*An Earth
most ex-
cellent for
Vines and
all Sorts
of Fruits.*

and you will have a most excellent Mixture for Vines, either newly planted, or else renew'd, wherever the old Earth is exhausted or worn out; and with this Earth

it is, that I would advise all Planters of Vines, and indeed of other Fruits, to refresh and dress their Borders, for once or twice at two or three Years distance, as you see your Ground wear out; always remembering to change your Dresses as they do in Corn Lands.

Sea-Sand is likewise a very excellent spirituous Mixture for Vines, as well as other Fruit-Trees, especially Peaches, where it can be had in proper Quantities and near at Hand. There is something in all Kinds of Fruit that require the most volatiliz'd and briskest Compost (as well as Flowers,) that 'tis hard for any Planter to err in his Endeavours to procure reasonable Quantities of this, as well as the other fore-mention'd Kinds.

Of Sea Sand.

To proceed, the chief Reason why I would have that Declivity and Aspect before-mention'd, as being most fit for our Purpose; is, that Hills are not subject to morning Fogs and infectious Mists as lower Grounds are; besides, flat Lands do not enjoy the Benefit of the Ri-

The Reasons of the Aspect and Declination before-mention'd.

sing Sun so soon as higher Grounds do, nor does it stay so long on them in the Evening, so that there are some precious Hours in the Day lost; and it is fit I should remark, that it is in this, that other Countries excel us, since these generous Plants do above all Things affect Heat, and a Sublimity of Situation (provided they be well defended from Winds) as is visible to those that see them growing on the Declivity of Rocks, and elevated Places in the *Cape of Good Hope* or elsewhere; and especially after the Fruit is form'd and approaching its Maturity, Vines particularly, never complain of too much Heat or Drought, but extend their Roots into the Chasms and Clefts of the Rocks, there imbibing a well digested Salt that impregnates it with such generous Juices.

An Objection explained and answered.

I know how much I shall be blam'd in endeavouring to confine all Lovers of Gardening to this or that particular Soil or Situation, as being the best or most Advantagious; nor indeed do I ever do it

it in relation to Gardening in general ; but there is methinks so great a Satisfaction in a well situated Fruit-Garden, in respect to its Security and other Advantages, that I hope my Reader will excuse me in pleading hard for it, and that it be not confin'd to this or that particular Part or Quarter of the House or Garden, but be rather detach'd and set apart at any reasonable Distance : And this not altogether on Account of its Prosperity, but for its Privacy, where being well wall'd in, and secur'd from Thieves and other impertinent Persons, the Owner may retire with his peculiar Friends, and may there enjoy the sweetest and most eminent Repasts that Providence in this sublunary State affords us. For I must also beg Leave to say (in Addition to what is just now set down) that one of the greatest Faults in all our *English* Pleasure-Gardens is in the walling them in, thereby immuring ones self from Prospect in the first Place, exposing your Fruit to every one that walks there,

and which is a Fault as remarkable as any, when they are thus wall'd there can be no Shade, which is allow'd to be one of the greatest Pleasures of a Garden; but this will be more proper to discuss in another Place. From this general View of the Soil and Situation, proper for Vineyards and Fruit Gardens, let us proceed to the Particulars to be observ'd therein.



CHAP. XXI.

Some general Directions about Planting, there being cautions against the Planting of Fruit-Trees, Vines, &c. in too rich or too deep a Soil.

AMongst the several Errors that have been committed in Planting Fruit-Trees for many Years, that of Planting in too rich and too deep Soil, seems to be (under the Notion of extraordinary Care)

Care) of the worst Consequence ; for though it may be thought a Paradox, that Fruit-Trees can be planted in too good a Soil, yet I will venture to lay it down as as one of the most evident Truths in Gardening, that there are and have been more Plantations come to nought by this one Fault, than by all others put together ; so little Considerate, and so much mistaken are Planters, in this the most essential Part of Planting.

Hence many or most of those that have wrote concerning Gardening, and some of great Account in their Practice, have made Choice of the best and richest Lands to plant in, without any Regard had to other Circumstances ; not considering that the Deepness and Fatness of the Earth contributes more to the Luxury of the Branches, the Amplitude of Leaves, and Precipitation of the Roots, than to the natural and just Extent of the Stem, Plenty, and Excellency of Fruit ; for which alone, these Kind of Plantations are the most desired.

In

In rich and loamy Land, Fruit-Trees do indeed grow more abundantly, than where Chalk and Gravel are the Ingredients of the Soil, whose Surface of Mould is not deep. One Foot or a Foot and half at most being sufficient, provided the Bottom be a hard Chalk, Rock, or Gravel, for this hinders the Roots from going too deep, forcing them to spread more towards the Top; by which Means the tender and fibrous Roots receive the refreshing Showers, which impart Life and Vegetation to them, assisted by the cherishing Warmth of the Sun; whilst those that are deeper buried grow only fertil in watery and insipid Leaves and overgrown Branches without Fruit: The Mould and Matrix in which they lye, being altogether sluggish and unactive for want of Heat and the prolific Powers of the Sun.

And hence it is that we see so many Fruit-Trees (especially some of our best Pears and Plums) though plentifully adorn'd with large Branches, yet the Budds are so thin, and set on at such a Distance,

as

as (during the Time of their Growth and Bloom) certainly denotes Barrenness; whilst on the other Hand,

Those planted in a less luxuriant Soil grow as thick of Knots and turgid swelling Budds as a Man's Finger is of Joynts, which ought to be a particular Memorandum for the Pruners, who should make it their Business to distinguish between good and bad Wood.

*The Effect
of a peevish
Soil.*

But to return (though elsewhere mentioned) 'tis to this mistaken Indulgence in the Choice of rich Soils, &c. is oweing that extravagantly luxurious Growth of large useless Wood in Fruit-Trees, which are hardly governable by the Knife or by having their own Range; for they generally speaking, grow knotty, scabby, or gummy, which spoils the Beauty of the Tree, and incapacitates it for Bearing. Rich Soil to a young Tree being the same as Brandy to a young Child, entailing such a Number of Diseases, as terminate in the entire Destruction of them both.

I know

*Errors of
several
ancient
and mo-
dern Phi-
losophers:*

I know there are several Philosophers both ancient and modern, who treating of the Production of Fruit, proceed on the same Way as they do in their Consideration about the Generation of Animals.

*In Com-
paring the
Animal
and Vege-
tative Life
together.*

^m Animals (say they) do not procreate their like, but when they are in their Vigour, *Generation being an Act of Vigour in all natural Productions*; and further, *that in all the Works of Nature, the Cause is known by the Effects, and every extraordinary Effect must be produc'd by a suitable Strength and Vigour in its Agent.* These indeed are plausible Arguments, but no ways adapted to the vegetative System; since Experience tells us, that though the abundance of Richness and Moisture which makes the Tree produce a great Quantity of Branches and Leaves is an Effect of their Vigour, yet Blossoms and Fruit on Trees are Signs of their Weakness, or that they have but lit-

^m Vide Quintinie's *Reflections*, P. 74. Chap. 21.

the Sap ; nay, even in the animal System it self, this Notion of theirs does not always hold good, since we daily observe that the most robust, lusty, and fat Persons whose Office is Procreation, are the least prolific. From this Observation then, A Caution to Gardeners. Gardeners must be very careful how they draw Inferences from Speculations in Philosophy, till Experience it self has convinc'd them of the Truth of them, since 'tis to this, that all the Mistakes and erroneous Opinions in Vegetation as well as other Philosophy have had their Rise.

On the contrary, as what may be said from Experience, it has been and is to be laid down as an undeniable Maxim in Gardening, that how much a Paradox, soever it may seem, *Bearing is an Effect of a certain kind of Impotence or Weakness* ; whilst on the contrary, a great Number of Branches without Fruit, *are the Effects of its extraordinary Vigour.*

From hence the Practitioner must infer, The Corollary. that he ought not to plant his Fruit-Trees in too rich a Soil, but should suite it to the
visible

visible Signs that all sorts of Fruit carry with them of their Strength or Weakness; thus the red and white Nutmeggs amongst the Peaches should have the richer Soil, whilst the Magdalen and Montaubon and several others that are too apt to shoot vigorous and strong, should have a leaner and lighter Soil, and so on through Pears, Plums, &c. according to their natural Vigour or Weakness. I don't by this mean, that any Tree should be planted in a worn-out exhausted Soil, but in such, that though it be fresh, yet is not over rank or rich, and above all that it have not too much Dung, the Bane and Poison of Fruit-Trees.

To finish this Section, on which I had not been so long nor so particular, had I not seen it in daily Experience, and even in many Places of Note, not omitting some of the Royal Plantations themselves that have miscarried on this Account, and that in much less than twenty Years, the Beauty of their Collections are all decay'd, and the Trees languishing and dyeing.

May

May this then remain as a cautionary Invective against this plausible Error, and let us proceed to the Method we ought principally to take, as the proper and prudent Steps, whereby we may hope to obtain our End, which shall be the Subject of the next Chapter but one.



C H A P. XXII.

Of the several Kinds of Vines proper for this Climate of South Britain.

HAVING taken a View of the Situation and Soil proper for Vines, and directed some general Rules for Planting them, &c. it will in the next Place be required to set down some Account of the best Kinds now in Use, with their particular Culture, &c. in which it is to be observ'd, that of the many Kinds which Authors have treated of, and which *Virgil* in his Time tells us were innumerable,

able, there are not above a dozen Kinds that by Experience we have found to be any whit proper for Planting in *England*, even in the best Parts of it. The Mythemmean, Rhætica, Amminæan and Falern (except it be the Vinum Græcum) with many others, are entirely lost or unknown to us, and though doubtless excellent in their Kinds, can have no other Perpetuation than that which the excellent Pen of that famous Poet has given them.

My Lord *Capel* and Sir *William Temple* were Gentlemen to whom in a great Measure we owe that Collection of good Grapes, that are now in such great Plenty in *England*; for besides the Chafella, Parsly and Frontiniac, the second mentioned Gentleman tells us, he had the Honour of bringing four several Sorts to *England* himself, as the Amboyse, Burgundy, Black Muscat and Grizley-Frontiniac, all of them well approved of in *England*, and by the Munificence and Generosity of this great Lover of Planting,
distributed

distributed them among the Nursery-Men about *London*, as well as amongst the Nobility and Gentry; and though they have by length of Time lost or chang'd so much of their original Appellations, that 'tis hard to rank and distinguish them as to what they were before: And though 'tis odds, but some of them are entirely lost; yet there remain so many good Kinds, as Experience teacheth, will perpetuate their Species for the Use of the present as well as future Times, so that we have no great Cause of Complaint.

The Kinds therefore that are proper to be recommended, and which are well known and may be had in most of our Nurseries about *London*, are the July Grape, the white and red Sweet-Water, the Corinthian, the two Muscadines and Parsly Grape, the white, blue, and grizly Frontiniac; and, which excells them all in good Years, the Muscat, commonly call'd the Muscat of *Jerusalem*.

The July Grape, otherwise call'd the early Currant of *Zantoigne*, and by some,

M

the

*Of the
Kinds in
General.*

*Of the
July
Grape.*

the brisk Grape, is one of the earliest in its Kind, but not of so deep a Colour as the Cluster Currant, nor I think so good; yet in respect of its Earliness, is rightly admitted into all our Collections, as it foretells and ushers in all the best Kinds soon after.

*Of the
white
Sweet-
Water.*

The white Sweet-Water is something like the Muscadine, but has redder Wood and darker Leaves, and the Berries are larger and more transparent. 'Tis a most excellent Bearer in almost all Soils, will do well against Stakes, planted five or six Foot from the Wall, or against an Espalier, will ripen early against a Wall in the worst of Seasons, and is in Truth a Vine that ought to be recommended on all these Accounts before any Vine we have. What Appellation this Vine has had among the Fruiterers of the last Century, or how long or by whom brought over into *England*, as it is not very material, so it has not occur'd to me, but is in all probability of the Chassellas Kind: It is very apt to be eaten and destroy'd by Wasps, by Rea-

son of its Earliness, Sweetness, and the Thinness of its Skin ; there is also a red one but not so valuable.

The Cluster Currant is admirable for its Sweetness above all others ; and as it is a great and early Bearer, and the Bunches are very thick set together, there is not any Vine (the Sweet-Water excepted) that ought to take Place before it.

The red, white, and blue Muscadines, and another Kind call'd the Royal, are so well known, that it is needless to describe them ; their Goodness of Juice and Agreeableness to our Climate, will always give them a Place in our best Collections.

The Parsly Grape so denominated from the Shape and Indentures of the Leaf, has a Fruit not so generally large as the Muscadine, but is of a brisk delicious Taste, and ripe very near as soon as the Muscadine ; and though it is not so good a Bearer, yet, by some Varieties peculiar to it, it merits a Place in the best of our Gardens.

The white and blue Frontiniacs are Fruits so generally well known, that it seems

seems needless to enlarge on the Account of them, but the Grizeline is not so generally known nor propagated as the others are, but has in my Opinion, the highest Taste of any of them, though it requires (as Sir *William Temple* who brought it over observes) the hottest Wall and sharpest Gravel to bring it to Perfection; the best that I have seen of them, is in the Melon Garden at *Hampton Court*; and it is observable that no Grape keeps better in Glasses or Baggs than that does.

N. B. the white Frontiniac very seldom ripens in *England*.

Of the Muscat of Jerusalem The Muscat of *Jerusalem* is recommended by Mr. *Carpenter* in his Edition and Abridgment of *The retired Gardener*, so I shall give it a Place in this Collection, the Judgment of that ingenious Gentleman in Fruit, being generally allow'd to be good.

There are some other Kinds that may well be introduc'd into very large Gardens; but as these are the best in their Kinds, as also the best Bearers, I chuse to give my

Reader no further detail of them, Brevity with Perspicuity, being what should chiefly be aim'd at.



C H A P. XXIII.

*Of the Manner of Raising, Cultivating
and Pruning of Fig-Trees.*

THE Manner of Raising, Cultivating and Pruning of Fig-Trees, being something different from any other Sort of Fruit, I have appropriated this Chapter on Purpose to set it in the truest Light I can.

From the Roots of all old Fig-Trees are seen to grow Abundance of Suckers, some of them are rooted well enough to take off, and where they are not, lay them down in *March*, or turn down the Tops of some of the lowest Side Branches, and in a Twelvemonth's Time you will find them all well rooted, at which Time you may dissect them from the Mother

*Of the
Raising of
Fig-Trees.*

M 3

Plant.

Plant. Those that are rais'd by side Branches are better than those rais'd from Suckers, but it must be observ'd by the Way, that these be well water'd Stools. It would be needless to prescribe any other Way of Raising Figs, this being so easy ; yet I can't but recommend to more general Practice, the putting them in Baskets and hot Beds, in order to their rooting the Stronger ; as also, that the Planter observe to put them into the richest Mould he can.

*Of the
Places proper
to
plant Figs
in.*

It has been so long the Practice of Planting of Figs against Walls, whereby they arrive at great Maturity in good Seasons, that it is superfluous to repeat much on this Practice ; only let it be noted, that all Corners of Walls, Piers and Angles of Chimneys, are the properest Positions for them, because then the covering and securing them in all bad Weather is done with little Trouble. Mattresses made of Bass Mats are good, but long Dung put on a Frame of Wood, preserves them the best of any Thing I ever saw,

saw, and this I learnt some Years ago from a most ingenious Gentleman, and a great Lover of Horticulture, *Anthony Henly, Esq;* of the Grange, to whose Memory I pay due Respect.

The best Methods heretofore practis'd for accelerating Figs that they may thrive the better and bear the sooner, is in Cases made of Wood, since a Clod of Earth is sooner warm'd than an entire Mass; and besides, they have the Advantage of being preserv'd in a Green-house all the Winter, which House has not any Occasion to be so hot as for Oranges and Lemons; they may be hous'd in *November*, and need no watering at all; they are set abroad in *April*, watering them plentifully at first setting out, and sheltering them in Case of any Storm. In *June*, *July* and *August*, they are to be water'd every two Days, and in excessive Heats once a Day, which makes the Figs grow the larger. If you would have them thrive to your Satisfaction, you should keep them in their first Cases but two

How to plant Figs for their better improvement in bearing, &c.

M 4 Years,

Years, and after that shift them into larger, and be sure to change the Cases, and give them fresh Earth every three or four Years, for it is a Tree that is mighty apt to impoverish the Earth, and every Time they are shifted you are to cut their Roots, as you do Orange Tree Roots. When they are too big for Cases you may plant them in open Ground, as I shall direct in the next Paragraph.

*Of the
Dutch
Way of
managing
their Figs
in Pits.*

Notwithstanding, the *Dutch* plant their Fig-Trees against Walls and in Boxes, as is before describ'd, they have another Way of Planting of them in Pits made of Sand (or which would be better Improvement with us of Gravel) regulated into a Square or Circle, and so set with Posts, that the whole Pit may be with great Ease cover'd. I can't of my own Knowledge say that I am certain of the Success of this Experiment; but if Care is taken in watering and covering in bad Weather, and if Heat and Moisture are allow'd to be the enlivening Vegetation of all Plants, here seems to be all the Reason

son in the World to conclude, that a Pit thus penn'd up, must have a very great Effect in the Production, Growth and Maturity of this Fruit. To come more to the Purpose, all large Stems of Figs are easily transplanted by this Experiment, and as it is easy to tie all the Boughs together, and mat them in any dangerous Season, so it is what I humbly conceive may be done with small Expence and Danger in the Trial.

The Method of Pruning Fig-Trees is very easy, there being nothing to do but to cut out the old, the gross and uselefs Wood, and nailing up to the Wall all that seems any way dispos'd to bear, never topping or shortening any Shoots ; for if you do, you cut off the Fruit which generally appears at or near the Extremity.

Of Pruning Figs.

As to the Pruning, that may be done in the Summer. Nipping, which I have elsewhere recommended will be of considerable Use, for the dividing the great Wood into that which is small, in order
to

to its better bearing : And it also disposes the second Crop of Figs to ripen the better, and which is more, that you may have more of the first Figs the following Year.



C H A P. XXIV.

Particular Directions for Pruning and Dressing of Vines, &c.

THE other Chapters relating to the Situation, Soil and general Management proper for Vines being premis'd, let this be accepted, as concluding all that will be said on this Head.

Of Pruning Vines.

Sure I am that there is no Sort of Fruit that requires less Art, or more Pains in pruning them than Vines do (whether they are planted against a Wall or in a Vineyard.)

The Art of Pruning Vines is reduc'd to six Articles.

The

The *first*, is to cut out all the dead Wood, and also that which is small, cutting it close to the old Bark, so that it may not shoot out again.

The *second*, to cut all the upright or best situated Branches to three or four Eyes, and the side Branches, which the *French* call Coursons to two Eyes, and those laid Horizontally, as all our *French* Gardeners against Walls now do.

The *third*, is not to prune too close to the Eye or Bud, but at an Inch distance at least, and the Cut or Slope to be made directly contrary to the Eye, to prevent Dangers from weeping.

Fourthly, Against all Walls (or indeed wherever your Plant grows, you should endeavour as much as you can to cut out the old Wood, and keep a Succession of new; and particularly, that you never lead your Vines quite up to the Top of the Wall, because Grapes never bear but on Wood of the same Year's shooting.

Fifthly, That the Pruner never suffers
above

above two or three main Leaders, nor above treble the Number of side Branches to prevent that Confusion, which the Injudicious cause in the Pruning and Nailing their Fruit-Trees, who often lay the Wood of a Vine as thick almost as they do that of a Peach-Tree.

Sixthly, The next Care that is to be bestow'd upon the Vine, is the breaking off the Shoots at a Joint or two above the place where the Grapes are set, in order to give them more Air and Light, and to ripen the Fruit the better.

Another Care in relation to the Vine is the watering it in the Summer Time, there being no Plant that exhales more from the natural Vigour and Moisture of the Earth than a Vine does (though it often grows on Rocks, Walls, &c.) but there doubtless it meets with a great Quantity of Moisture, and a Salt peculiar to its Quality. It is visible from the Precepts that I have before laid down, that the

Art

Art of Pruning a Vine lieth within a very narrow Compass ; yet such is the Ignorance of many who pretend to prune, that they thrust near as much young Wood into the Tree as if it were a Peach, not considering that a Vine never bears on old Wood but on the new only ; and also, nail up the old Wood to the Top of the Wall, when it should be cut a Foot below it. This occasion'd a most judicious Pruner, once to ask an ignorant Pretender to pruning, whether his Master intended to build his Walls any higher that Year or no.

But to finish our Remarks on Pruning Vines, after all the small Branches are prun'd out and cut so close as not to come again, the upright Branches as before, are left to three or four Eyes, for the Beauty and Order of the Tree, but the side Branches are left for bearing Fruit and a new Succession ; for when the top Branch or Runner is lopp'd off, then one of these Coursions, throwing out a good strong

*Concern-
the Dres-
sing of
Vines.*

strong Shoot or two, will supply the Place of that taken away.

Certain it is (as has been already intimated) there is no Plant that exhausts the natural Vigour of the Earth more than a Vine does, by detaching and sending up such vast Quantities of Juice as it does, for which Reason, a Vine requires more frequent Renewals of Tillage and Soil than any other Fruit-Tree does.

I have I think already hinted, that the Planting of Vines upon Chalk, Gravel, or the Rubbish of old Buildings, is of great Moment as to the meliorating and sweetening the Juice of the Vine; but in order to make Grapes grow large, the frequent Application of Compost made of the richest Dungs on the Top of the Border, as Coal Ashes and Sea-Sand, is entirely requisite. I know the Antients prescribe for this Matter the Blood and Offal of Beasts, Fowls, &c. the Lees of Wine, the Refuse of the Street and Kitchen, Shavings of Horn, Petty-Toes, &c. neither
do

do I find the Moderns condemn it, though they don't practise it : Which is owing (I suppose) to the great Quantities of Vines, now growing, which would render such Practice almost impossible.

Vines prun'd late, or wounded by a Spade, or any other Accident, are apt to bleed to death, for which Reason, you are in such a Case to open the Ground in the Evening, and throw on to the Roots a Pail or two of Pump Water, covering the Earth in again, and this will effectually stop the Bleeding.

*To cure
the Bleed-
ing of
Vines.*





C H A P. XXV.

*Of the the Numbering or Ticketing of
Fruit-Trees.*

WHoever has read Monsieur *de la Quintinie's* Works, cannot but have observ'd, what a deal of Trouble and round about Work the Method he proposes for Registering his Fruit has occasion'd him, near half of his Folio Book being Catalogues of Fruit, dispos'd in such and such Quarters and Divisions of the Garden. The same Method has prevail'd a long time in *England* (as it may be suppos'd) after his Example; so that a Catalogue of five or six hundred Fruit-Trees is as difficult to regiment and bring into Order, as a Battalian of Foot. The nearest, most perspicuous and best Method that I have at any time seen or practiced, is this which follows, which, however short, is yet

yet the most intelligible of any; neither need I use many Words to recommend this Care in Catalogues, since it is so universally acknowledged to be necessary and useful, there being no Gentleman so in- curious as not to desire to know the Names of his Fruit.

I shall begin with Peaches and Nectarines, being Fruit that are most in Esteem: The Number on the left Hand being such as are planted against a Wall or Espallier, and that on the right, the Quantity of each, all which are refer'd to the Book mark'd and numbred as underneath.

A Catalogue of Peaches and Nectarines planted in the Gardens at A. in the County of N. for the Right Honourable the Earl of B. November 1712.

Peaches and Nectarines.

No.		No of Trees.
1	White Nutmegg, _____	2
2	Red ditto, _____	2
3	Pais Violet, _____	3
	N	4 Ann

4	Ann Peach, —————	4
5	White Magdalen Peach ———	2
6	Red ditto, —————	2
7	Mignon Peach, —————	2
8	Violet Alberge Peach, ———	2
9	Burdine Peach, —————	3
10	Montabon Peach, —————	4
11	Belgarde Peach, —————	2
12	Admirable Peach. —————	3

And if there are any other Kinds that the Owner fancies, and not here mention'd, let him continue his Catalogue on and leave Room at the Bottom of his List thus.

13	Red Roman Nectarine, ———	2
14	Brinion, Round ditto. ———	2
15	Elrage, and so on to 20 or 30.	2

Before we proceed further, it will be required I should direct the Ticketing or Numbering them against the Wall, which Numbers are to be refer'd to these in the Fruit Book. The Numbers have been generally

generally made of Lead, about an Inch wide and three Inches long, but the Numbers here are so small and so unintelligible, that 'tis not easy to find them out; the best Method is White-Lead and Oyl mix'd into a thick Paint, which being set about three Foot high from the Ground is very plain, only at such Times as the Leaves are on. This being premis'd, let us proceed to the Ticketing of Apricocks, which we Place the next in the List of Fruits.

A Catalogue of Apricocks planted at A. in the County of N. for the Right Honourable the Earl of B. November, 1722.

N ^o .	N ^o . of Trees.
1 Masculine, _____	2
2 Orange Apricock, _____	3
3 Dutch Apricock, _____	3
4 Brussels Apricock. _____	3

N 2

And

And if more Kinds, continue your Numbers on as before.

5

6

7

8

9

10

As Plums take the next Place in the List, we go on

A Catalogue of Plums planted in the Gardens at A. in the County of N. for the Right Honourable the Earl of B. November 1722.

No.

No. of Trees.

1 Le Royal, _____ 2

2 Blue Perdrigon, _____ 2

3 Drap d' or, _____ 2

4 Fotheringham, _____ 2

5 Virginal, _____ 2

6 Roche Courbon, _____ 2

7 Rein

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7 Reine Claude, ————— 2

8 Musc, ————— 4

9 Orleans, ————— 4

And so on to as many Kinds as the
Owner pleases.

*A Catalogue of Cherries planted in the
Gardens at A. in the County of N. for
the Right Honourable the Earl of B.
November 1722.*

No. No. of Trees.

1 May Cherry, ————— 4

2 May Dukes, ————— 12

3 Lukeward, ————— 8

4 Gascoyne, ————— 8

5 Black Heart, ————— 4

6 Red Heart, ————— 4

7 White Heart, ————— 4

If more Kinds, leave Blank Room for

8

9

10

11

12

N 3

A Catalogue

A Catalogue of Pears for Espalliers and Walls, planted in the Gardens at A. in the County of N. for the Right Honourable the Earl of B. November 1722.

No.	No. of Trees.
1 The little Muscat or Primitive,	4
2 The Blanquet Musk, ————	2
3 Cuisse Madam or Ladies Thigh,	2
4 The Gros Blanquet, ————	2
5 The Magdalen or Maudlin, —	3
6 Orange Bergamot, ————	3
7 Hambden's Bergamot, ———	3
8 Roshein, ————	2
9 Ambrosia, ————	2
10 English Bergamot, ————	6
11 Buree de Roy, ————	6
12 Monsieur Jean, ————	4
13 The Doyennee or St. Michael,	3
14 Espine d' Hyver or Winter-Thorne, ————	2
15 Louis Bon, ————	2
16 St. Germaine, ————	4

17	La Marquise, —————	3
18	Craſane, —————	4
19	Virgoulee, —————	3
20	Leſchafferie, —————	3
21	Colmar, —————	4

This is a Catalogue of the beſt Pears either for Walls; Dwarfs, or Standards; but if more are required, go on as before.

A Catalogue of Vines and Figgs planted in the Gardens at A. in the County of N. for the Right Honourable the Earl of B. November 1722.

Of Vines.

N ^o .		N ^o . of Plants.
1	July Grape, —————	6
2	White Sweetwater, —————	12
3	Cluster Currant, —————	10
4	White Muſcadine, —————	12
5	Parſly Grape, —————	6
6	White Frontiniac, —————	10
7	Blue ditto. —————	10
8	Grizly ditto. —————	12
	N 4	More

More Kinds require more Numbers as before.

Of Figgs.

N ^o .	N ^o . of Plants.
1 Little French White, a very good Fruit and good Bearer,	12
2 Large White Figg, —————	6
3 Blue Figg, —————	8
4 Figg from the <i>Canaries</i> , ———	6

Note, it is proper to plant these Figgs in the Angles of the Kitchen Garden, and in the Corners where Pears project, for the better Advantage of covering and protecting them from the Winter Frosts, in Order to the preserving the Fruit that sets in *August* and *September*.

Thus have I laid down the plainest and shortest Method I can for Registering of Fruit : Such Fruits as are planted against Espalliers, are ticketed with the same Ease as those against Walls ; but there is more Difficulty in Ticketing Dwarf and Standard

ard ones : For which Purpose then, you are to take good strong Oak Stakes, six Inches square at the Head, and about three Foot long, and drive them into the Ground as near as you can to the Tree, and within a Foot of the Ground, that is, the Stake must appear a Foot above Ground, near the Top of which may the Number be set, as was before directed against a Wall.

I have elsewhere given some Hints, which are the best Fruits for Walls, and which the best for Dwarfs or Espaliers; so that I do not remember there remains any thing to compleat this List but Apples, which are seldom planted against a Wall except it be the Nonpareil, which does well on a Northern Aspect where they grow very large; and doubtless many other Apples would be much improv'd in Largeness by such Management.

A Cata-

*A Catalogue of Apples planted in the
Gardens at A. in the County of N. for
the Right Honourable the Earl of B.
November 1722.*

Nº.

- 1 Junetting,
- 2 King Apple,
- 3 Margaret or Magdalen Apple,
- 4 Golden Russetting,
- 5 Summer Queening.
- 6 Royal Apple,
- 7 Golden Pippin,
- 8 Good Houſewife,
- 9 Pomewater,
- 10 Summer Permain.
- 11 Bells and Bonne,

There are many that are peculiar to
the ſeveral Counties where they abound
moſt in.

- 12 The Bodenham Apple for Cyder,
 - 13 The Broomſgrove Crabb,
 - 14 The Stock Apple,
- All theſe in *Hereford and Worceſterſhire.*

The

The following are good Winter Apples.

- 15 Winter Permain,
- 16 Winter Queening,
- 17 Nonpareil,
- 18 Deux Anes,
- 19 Lones Permain,
- 20 Pomeroy,
- 21 Lording,
- 22 Dr. *Bernard's* Apple, very excellent for Baking.

These with some others, too many indeed to enumerate, all Gentlemen should be furnish'd with ; and there are a few yet not touch'd upon, that abound in their particular Countries. As

- 23 The Darling Apple in *Cheshire*.
- 24 The Golden Renneting in *Hartfordshire*.
- 25 Angels Bitt in *Worcestershire*.
- 26 *Kirton* Pippins in some Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and at *Kir-*

ton

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ton in the *Holland* Part of *Lincolnshire*; from whence, in all likelihood it took its Name.

27 The *Harvey* Apple in *Cambridgeshire*.

And with this, (which I presume to think, contains the most remarkable Fruits that are) I finish my Collections of Fruit.



CHAP.



CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Quince, Medlar, Servise, Mulberry, their Description and Kinds.

BECAUSE I would not make a great many Chapters on Fruit, which would serve rather to puzzle than instruct my Reader, I have join'd these several Sorts together, as they are all of them of Use and Ornament to the Tables of the Curious.

Certain it is, there is not a more delicate Fruit for the Kitchen or Conservatory than the Quince is, nor if rightly placed, better bearing. *Of the Quince.*

There is about four Sorts that require Esteem, though I doubt some of the best are almost lost, at least not propagated, nor well understood in many Nurseries. The Portugal Apple Quince is the best, being a large yellow Fruit, tender, pleasant *The several Sorts. Two Portugal Kinds.*

fant and soon boil'd. The Portugal Pear Quince is in Colour like the former, but differs in Form as the Name denotes.

The Barbary Quince.

The Lyons and Brunswick Quince.

The Barbary Quince is good but small. The Lyons is a large Yellow, and the Brunswick a large White, and both good Fruit, though inferior to the Portugal Kinds in Boiling and Substance. The English Quince is the most stony, cover'd all over with Down or Cotton, and not of that Use as the other Kinds are.

The Quince how rais'd.

Quince-Trees are rais'd by laying, as also by cuttings, taken from the Tree in *March*, and planted in a shady Border about three or four Inches asunder; and though some may chance to fail, yet there will be enough that will strike Roots, especially if you cover them lightly with Straw, Fern, or long Dung, Pease-Haulm or the like, and water them well in the hot Months. By examining them at *Michaelmas* you will find whether they are well rooted or no, if not let them stand another Year; but the best Method is the cutting down an old Stump, and

and laying down the Shoots, or taking them from the Spawn or Roots of old Trees.

There is scarce a Fruit we have that requires less Care in the Planting and Cultivation than the Quince: It requires a fat rich Soil, and delights in low Lands; but what improves them most, is the Planting them at the Foot of a Dunghil or Bog-house, the soaking of those Places will make them much the larger.

*Of the
Planting
and Cul-
ture.*

N.B. The Budding or Grafting Quince-Stocks with Buds or Scions taken from a bearing Branch, makes them bear earlier and better, which I insert, for that I find few Nursery-Men take that Pains.

There are three Sorts of Medlars that are rais'd in Gardens; the biggest Sort call'd the Great Dutch Medlar, without any Thorns upon the Branches is best, and a good Bearer. The common Medlar has Thorns, but the Fruit is good. And there is another Sort, though smaller, that has no Stones.

*Of Med-
lars, their
Kinds.*

There

*Of the
L'Azzer-
cle or Ne-
apolitan
Medlar.*

There is also another Kind of Medlar or Servise call'd L'Azzercle or Neapolitan Medlar producing (in *Italy* from whence it comes) a very pleasant Fruit, and has of late Years been propagated in our *English* Gardens, where it likewise produces Fruit; and though brought from a very warm Climate, boldly resists the Severity of our Winters, and will grow either against our Walls, or on Dwarfs or Standards.

*Of their
Propaga-
tion and
Culture.*

The general Method of Propagating Medlars, has been to graft them on a white short Crab or Servise Stock; but of late we find, that the Pear Stock excels them all. They may be either increas'd by grafting in the Cleft in *March*, by inarching in *May*, or by budding in *July*.

*Of the
Mulberry,
its Kinds.*

There are only three Sorts that I ever heard of or saw, distinguish'd chiefly by the different Colours of their Fruit, *viz.* the black, red and white. The black Mulberry seldom fails of Fruit after it is grown up, but the White seldom bears well

well till it is arriv'd to eight or ten Foot high, or in other Words, till it is eight or ten Years old. Gentlemen therefore that desire to have them as soon as possible in Perfection, ought to begin raising them early, or which is best, to procure them out of some Nursery already grown to six, seven, or eight Foot high.

They are rais'd by Cuttings, Suckers Their Propagation and Culture. or Layers, taken from the Branches or Sides of a Tree, but laying is best. When they are fit to plant, you must remember to preserve all the Roots you possibly can, and to put them into a dry rich Soil not addicted to wet. Though the black Mulberry be the best Bearer, yet the white makes the handsomest Tree; for which Reason, it would be a great Improvement to the black Kind, as well as to the Beauty of the Tree to graft it in the white Kind. This is safest to be done by Approach, which I have before so much recommended.

*Of raising
Mulberry
Trees by
Seed.*

The white Mulberry especially may be rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, to which Purpose take a large Box or Case, and fill it with good Mould, and after you have sow'd Seeds, cover them with fine sifted Earth, about three Quarters of an Inch thick, and they will sprout in three Weeks or a Month, and be near six Inches high the first Summer, but laying is the quickest Way.





C H A P. XXVII.

*Of the Walnut, Philbeard, Hazle-
nut, &c.*

Although the Walnut be rather a *Of the Walnut:*
Forest then a Garden Plant, yet
since they are much in request at the En-
tertainments of the Curious, I shall give
them a Place in the Garden. Of these
there are several Kinds, some being larger,
others thinner shell'd than the Common,
but differ so little one from another, that
Men have not minded giving them Names;
neither is it indeed worth while, since we
learn from Experience, that there is no
Kind of Fruit so variable as Walnuts are,
it being seldom known that any one
Kind that is sown produces the same
Sort, but alters and changes its Nature,
which in some Measure is the Case
of all other Fruits sown. The largest

Sort is usually call'd the *French* Walnut, The best are those of a tender thin Shell, of a full Kernel, and of a middle Size.

The Method of Propagating them.

They are rais'd by Nuts gather'd from the same Tree; and if possible, let them have their green Husks on them, for the Bitterness thereof will defend the Kernels from being eaten by Worms before they spring up, but you must have the chief Regard to their being full ripe, at which Time they are apt to shed their Husks. You may either set them immediately as they come from the Tree, or you may keep them in Sand till *March*: If the first Way, then you must take great Care of Traps to catch the Vermine all Winter.

Of the Planting Walnut Trees.

When you transplant them set them in a dry warm Soil, a little more than an Inch deep, and as speedily as you can, lest the Roots take Damage by being out of the Ground. The Roots must not be prun'd much, especially the Tap or Heart Root, which must be preserv'd with the same Care that the Oak Tap Root is, neither

neither ought the Walnut to be headed; and whenever the side Boughs are cut off, it ought to be done with Care to cover the Wound.

One of the greatest Mischiefs that attends young Walnuts in the raising, is the Frosts that happen in the Spring, just as the Walnut is shooting out, by which means they often come crooked, for which Reason they ought to be always transplanted out into warm Places and Shelter, otherwise they grow crooked, and the Pith of the Tree is so large, that 'tis not easy to retrieve that Misfortune. The best Way is to have strait Sticks always at Hand, that if the Top should be any ways damag'd, the side Shoot that of Course comes out, may be conducted up strait thereby.

A great Mischiefe often happening to young Walnut-Trees.

The Walnut will grow in loose, gravelly, or almost rocky Land; but the best I ever saw are those that grow upon Chalk. Such are those that grow about Ewell near Epsom in Surry, and in many Places of my own native Country

Soil proper for Walnuts.

of *Hampshire* : There being one cut down some few Years ago in the Park belonging to the Right Honourable the Lady *Russel* at her Seat at *Stratton*, that did spread at least fifty Yards diameter. The Walnut-Trees thrive best, where they are set without being oblig'd ever to remove them, to which End you may set them on little Hills, where you intend they shall always stand two or three on a Hill, where after they have grown together two or three Years, you may take away the worst and leave the best.

*Of the
Philbeard.*

There are two or three Sorts of Philbeards cultivated in Gardens, which are only distinguish'd by the Colour of the Skins of their Kernels, one being red, and the other white. But there is another Sort preferable to either of them, call'd the Philbeard of *Constantinople*, the Leaf and Fruit of which are both larger than the Kinds before-mention'd.

*Of the
Barcelona
and other
Hazle-
nuts.*

Little inferior to those above-nam'd are the Spanish or Barcelona Nut, which are sold about *London*, their Excellence being that

that they last long, and give us some Diversion all the Winter, when Philbeards are gone: All these Kinds are so easily rais'd, and will prosper so well on all Sorts of Soils, that there will be no Occasion for me in this Place to repeat what is so well known.



C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries
Barberries, and Strawberries.*

Notwithstanding the Gooseberry may ^{*Of Goose-*} seem a Fruit below the Regard ^{*berries.*} of the Curious; yet it is evident, no Garden can be reckon'd compleat without it. It begins early to promise us an Earnest of what every Part of Nature contributes to prepare for us: It leads us to the Feast, and even then is not without its Use, nor does it want its Admirers.

The Kinds.

The best Sorts are the large white Dutch, the large Amber, the early red and green, both hairy, Mr. *Lowes* early green and walnut Goosberries, with some other very extraordinary Kinds of his raising at *Battersea*, which yet are not distinguish'd by Names. I need not say much concerning their Propagation, since every one knows how it is perform'd.

And Cultivation.

The Gardener must remember to prune and thin the Heads of his Goosberries and Currants every two Years at least ; and also, to clip them a little before *Midsummer*, and that will make them bear the better ; they must also have some rotten Dung laid upon their Roots, and if they can be well water'd it is still the better.

Of Currants.

Currants or Corinthians, suppos'dly so call'd from *Corinthia*, from whence they had their Original. The great white Dutch Currant, and the great red Dutch Currant are the fairest, largest and best ; and the great yellow Dutch Currant differs only in Colour ; all others are to be rejected

æd out of the Gardens of the Curious; the English and Black Currants not being worth Planting in comparison with the great dark red and white Dutch before-mention'd, they being much improv'd in Taste since they have been endenizon'd.

As there is not a Fruit of more general Use than the Currant is, it will not be improper to say what I can as to their Improvement, and since also their Uses in the Kitchen, Confectionary and Table, their Excellency in eating at any Time, their Wholesomeness (from that pleasant Acidity which is the peculiar good Quality of the Currant) obliges me to endeavour to put down the several Methods that Gardeners take or ought to take, to accelerate or retard this useful Fruit.

*Of the
Culture
and Ma-
nagement
of Cur-
rants.*

I need observe little as to their Propagation, it being so well known; but in order to have them as early and as long as we can, for the first, I advise them to be planted against the Pale, and forc'd in the Manner already directed for Cherries: Care must

*To accele-
rate Cur-
rants.*

must be taken to preserve them when in Bloom, by putting before them those Panels of Reeds I have there mention'd: But of this I need say no more, but to insist that they be strong Trees, and those that have bore already in open Air; and by this means, you may enjoy this Fruit near too Months sooner than by the common Course of Nature, and within a Trifle as good as when planted openly. *

*Of retard-
ing the
Currant.*

So good natur'd is the Currant, that you may have him late as well as early, it being possible to have him from *March* to the latter End of *November*, either Raw or in Tarts, or Sweet-meats. Be provided then with Coverings of Reed, made in the Shape of a Bell, and as soon as ever you see the Fruit as big as a small Pea, cover them at once; but these Coverings should not be so thick but that the Air may perspire through them, for this Way is much better than Matting, which Crouds the Boughs up together so, that the Fruit can have no Air to ripen it well. The planting this Tree against North-

North-Walls, between every Tree as you do Vines against the South (as also in open Dwarf Borders) will retard them much likewise, as Experience teaches; but even there Covering keeps them back, and it is the ambient Air that ripens them. The dressing those that you would have early with Cole-Ashes, and any other accelerating Dung, is a mighty Advantage to them.

Of Raspberries there are three Sorts, ^{Rasber-} the Common Wild, the large red Garden ^{ries.} Raspberry a pleasant Fruit, and yields a delicate Juice, and the white Raspberry little Inferior to the red.

They are all rais'd by Slips (as it is well ^{How} known) must be prun'd and thin'd every ^{rais'd and} Year, to take out all useless and dead ^{cultiva-} Wood; and if you put two or three ^{ted.} Inches thick of rich Dung or Mould over them, and let them be well water'd once a Week when they are fruiting, you will have them as large and much better than they are by common Usage; and it is observ'd, that the colder the Ground is, the better

better it is for them; for which Reason, it is proper to set them on Borders under a North-Wall.

*Of the
Barberry.*

There are three Sorts of Barberries, the common Sort is scarce worth raising, the Barberry without any Stones is what is not very common, but is a very useful Fruit, in regard the Confectioner has no Trouble in stoning them. This I have seen growing in *Dorsetshire*, in the Gardens belonging to the Rectory of *Morecriche*, from whence I have endeavour'd to propagate it. There is also a larger Kind than either of the afore-mention'd, but that has Stones in it: In short, this is a very useful Fruit, and what is said of the Trees drawing the Blight, I don't find to be general: It indeed never happening in any Garden I ever have had to do in. The beautiful Branches of yellow Flowers in the Spring, and the no less beautiful Clusters of red Berries towards the Autumn, makes it a delightful Shrub; and as for the Fruit, I have been told by an ingenious Gentleman, that it makes a curious

rious Punch, good in Fevers, and other Disorders of the Blood.

The Strawberry brings up the Rear of all our Fruit Collection, and though mention'd last, is nevertheless as delicious cooling a Fruit as any we have. There are four Sorts, that deserve Cultivation and Improvement in our Gardens, well enough known.

The two first are of the Wood Kind, white and red, and are as much in esteem as any.

The Virginia or American Strawberry's, is well known to be the large red Strawberry that comes so early.

The large Hauboy or Polonian Strawberry, is a noble Fruit if planted in a rich dung'd Soil, and well water'd; but it comes to nothing in a poor dry starv'd Soil.

Indeed Strawberries of all Sorts require a rich Soil, and to be often Recruited.

The Method generally used by Gardeners about *London*, is to trench their Ground

Of the Strawberry.

Their Kinds.

Of Planting Strawberries.

Ground, but not very deep, *viz.* about a Foot and half at most, and fill the Trenches with Horse Dung and Coal-Ashes about a Foot thick, covering it about six Inches with Mould, that when the Roots run they may lodge in that rich Soil which they love mightily, and whereby they grow to an uncommon Size; for though I advise against the too great Use of Dung in Kitchen Vegetables, yet in these Kinds of Fruit it is required; you may plant them about eight Inches apart, in Beds three Foot and a half wide. Some plant Beans in the Allies, the Strawberries not being wont to bear till the second, and better still at the third Year: In the Beds, at five or six Foot Distance, may be planted Goosberries, Currants, and Roses, for they all administer Shade; but the making Edges of Strawberries is of little Use.

*Cultiva-
tion and
Dressing
them.*

But what is most to be regarded, is their Cultivation and Dressing, in Order to make them bear much and large Fruit: In this I shall be the more particular, because
I find

I find few Gardeners that pursue it right, at least, not with that Regard that the Goodness of the Fruit deserves.

To have them early, they ought to be planted in Pots, Boxes and Cases, so as you may set them on hot Beds or in a Stove, and they must be strong Roots taken up Mould and all, and putting them on a gentle hot Bed or Stove as above, give them all the Air you conveniently can, and moderate Waterings at those times that the Sun is any whit strong; if otherwise, let the Water be warmed, but very clear, least it make the young Fruit gritty.

As for the general Crop of Strawber-
ries every Year about *Michaelmas*, you
are to cut away all the stringy and super-
fluous Runners from the main Roots;
for they are as so many Robbers of
their Strength; that done, cut off the
the Leaves likewise, but not so close as to
Damage the Hearts of the several Divisi-
ons of which the main Root is compos'd;
and having before prepar'd a good Mix-
ture

*To have
them ear-
ly.*

*The gene-
ral Cul-
ture of
Strawber-
ries.*

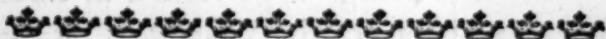
ture or Compost of fresh Mould and Dung, add thereto a third Part of Coal-Ashes (or if it can be got, Sea Sand) cover the Bed all over two or three Inches thick, and this will not only keep them from being hurt by the Frosts of the Winter, but will also make the Ground good, and give it an entire Fermentation in the ensuing Spring.

But to finish our Directions, this Mixture ought to be sifted on, and stir'd in the Spring, by which Means the young Budds will with the more Ease find their Way through, and the Budds ought to be well watered or floted, during the Heat of the Summer.

*To retard
or have
Strawber-
ries late.*

The Goodness of Strawberries are such, that the industrious Gardener ought to endeavour by all Means to have a second Crop, to which End you are to cut off all the Leaves and Flowers in *May*, just before the Blossoms open, and if you have not apply'd the aforementioned Mixture, now is the Time. For by this Means they will shoot out afresh, and bear ripe Fruit in *September*, (as Mr. *Bradley* and others from Experience

Experience have observed) and with this I shall finish what I have to observe as to Fruit.



C H A P. XXIX.

*Of the Dressing and Tillage required for
Borders of Fruit-Trees.*

Hitherto I have chiefly treated on General
Reasons. the Choice of Soils and Fruit, Situation, Planting and the like; it follows next, that Instructions be set down as to their Culture after they are planted. For although a Fruit-Tree be never so well planted, yet it will require some future Care in the Tillage and Dressing of the Border, or else all the ensuing Rules for Pruning will be entirely useless; for in process of Time, *viz.* in four or five Years, and some times less, the Vigour and Fertility of the Earth begins to abate, and what by Weeds, or which is as bad

P

or

or worse, the Loading the Borders with Kitchen-Stuff, renders it so poor, that no sort of Fruit-Trees will thrive to any Purpose.

*Time and
Manner of
doing it.*

Now this Tillage is perform'd in three different Seasons of the Year, *viz.* at, or soon after *Michaelmas*; about *Lady-Day* in the Spring; and at *Midsummer*, and this is done with a Spade or Hough, which not only kills the Weeds, but also opens the Pores of the Earth in such a Manner, as that the Rains descend with more Freedom; but this Tillage differs in Proportion to the different Natures of the Soil you plant on.

*The first
Tillage in
wet Soil.*

For Example, in a heavy moist Soil, your first breaking up the Ground ought to be slight, for fear the Rains should penetrate too deep into an Earth that has no Occasion for them, and you must observe never to work on this Ground but in dry Weather.

*The first
Tillage in
dry Soils.*

The same Method is not to be observ'd in a dry light Soil, when the first Work ought to be deeper than before, that the Rain

Rain and Snow (of which it stands in need) may penetrate deep into it.

In the *May* following there is likewise The second Tillage in wet Soils. another or second Tillage to be done in all wet Soils, just as the Fruit is set, that the Earth may be the better dispos'd to receive the vegetative Heat of the Sun, and that thereby the Soil may be the less subject to chop, which it is apt to do in dry Weather, and this Digging and Stirring ought to be done when the Ground is between wet and dry.

Light Soils also require a second Tillage, though not so much as heavy Soils The same Tillage in light Soils. do, in as much as the Ground is hollow and loose enough in its own Nature for the Reception of all requisite Moisture; neither indeed are Weeds so prejudicial here, especially if they are such as run shallow, if they be cut often up, so as not to eat out the Heart of the Ground.

And this Tillage in *May* when the Fruit is Setting, is by much, the most useful of any others, especially in surly stubborn Land; for thereby the Rains refresh

the Roots, and send up the better Supply of Sap: The want of which amongst other Causes, is the Reason why Fruits drop off so immature as they often do. At this Time Watering (especially if the Weather be dry) is useful; but of this, more in its proper Place, and now to the third Tillage in moist heavy Lands.

*The third
Tillage in
moist heavy
Lands.*

This Tillage ought not to be so deep as the second Tillage was, because the violent Heats of the Sun are then so great, that Digging or Houghing may do more Hurt than Good to a Fruit-Tree; the chief Use whereof is to keep the Ground from cleaving, and to keep the Weeds under, which are apt to grow too much in that Season of the Year.

*The third
Tillage in
light Soils*

But in light warm Soils, this Tillage ought above all to be the more gentle, for otherwise the Heat of the Sun, which is the most prevailing, will penetrate too far and affect the Roots of the Trees, so that the Moisture and other nutritious Juices of the Earth, cannot supply and fill the Fruit: For which Reason 'tis most advisable

visable to go about this third Tillage at, or soon after Rains fall, by doing which, you will certainly find your Advantage, especially if you at this Time (if it be not done before) spread on a thin Coat of Loam or rich Clay, about an Inch thick, which dissolving with the Rain, will give a proper Mixture to the Lightness of the Soil, and will be an Improvement to your Border beyond what can be thought on without Tryal.

The foregoing Methods are the Sum and Substance of what the most ingenious Authors in Gardening have laid down for Practice. How reproachful then is it, for Gentlemen to suffer their Gardeners to let a Crop of Weeds grow on their Fruit-Borders, perhaps as high as their Fruit-Trees, or which is worse, a great Crop of Pease, Beans, and sometimes Cabbages, and yet at the same Time, expect that their Fruit should be of a racy vinous Flavour, when their Fruit-Borders are choak'd and poison'd with all sorts of Trumpery, and then

if the Fruit be not good the Nursery-Man must be blam'd for it?

*Some Mix-
tures of
Earth for
the Dress-
ing and
Tillage of
poor Bor-
ders.*

It will not be (I presume) amiss in this Place, to set down two or three Sorts of Mixtures, proper for the Improvement of Ground that is naturally poor, and which it is in the Power of the Owner to help at the Time he makes his Gardens.

*For Soil
that is
poor and
heavy.*

'Tis I think now generally known, that Soils which are of a heavy Nature require Composts or Mixtures, more than those that are hotter and more sandy. Let then your Compost be as near as you can what follows; half a Load of Coal-Ashes or Sea-Sand, two Load of natural Mould, and one of well rotted Dung, these well mix'd and incorporated together are of excellent Use, putting two or three Barrowfulls to a Tree, more or less according as the Size of the Tree is: At *Michlaemas* is the best Time for doing this, for then the Salts will sink down and cherish the Roots below, that are suppos'd in this heavy Soil to be labouring under a necessity of Warmth.

For

For the same Reason that heavy Lands require an Application or Mixture of Compost of a sprightly nature, light Lands require those that are consolidating and cooling, *viz.* to bring the Soil to a due Temperature and Disposition between the two Extrems of Heat and Cold, and thereby to keep the spirituous Parts of the Earth from volatilizing too soon and leaving their Tree destitute of proper Nourishment; in this Case then two Load of Pond Earth, stiff Loam, or unctuous Clay, one of Virgin Earth, and a quarter of a Load of Coal-Ashes, Sea-Sand, or the like, to keep it from Binding, is a very good Mixture; but all these Materials are either complicated or abated in proportion to the Stiffness or Lightness of the Land you improve.

To what has been said of the Digging, Stirring and Tillage of Fruit Borders, let me adjoin that of watering Fruit-Trees in the violent Heats or Droughts of the Spring and Summer, especially when the Fruit is just knitting, and till it is about

*Mixture
for Earth
that is
light and
sandy.*

*Of Water-
ing Fruit-
Trees.*

as big as a large Pea ; for the Current of the Sap being then stopt, the Fruit at that Time is often seen to drop off, or at least so stunted and balk'd, that it seldom or never comes to perfection afterwards ; and this is what is often mistaken for what we call Blights. For though it is certain that the falling off of the Fruit does in a great Measure proceed from the violent Changes of Weather we undergo in an unsettled Climate, it being one Day extream hot, and another extream cold ; yet Drought or the Want of Water, is by all the Observations I have made, as Epidemical as any of the rest.

*The Ne-
cessary of
these Me-
thods fur-
ther arg'd.*

Though the Necessity of these Methods is obvious in all the foregoing Paragraphs, during the Time that Trees are young and newly planted, which may be a sufficient Reason for the then Use and Practice of it ; yet I can't but extend its Uses farther, even to Fruits that should be thereby brought to their due Perfection, and to Trees at their Arrival to old Age. To countenance what I have been all a-
long

long advancing, I beg Leave to take to my Assistance the ingenious Author of the *Retir'd Gardener*, pag. 56. part II. of Mr. *Carpenter's* Edition, where he shows the Necessity there is of the Dressing and Tillage of Fruit-Trees in the Case of the Mouille or Moist-mouth Bouche Pear, &c. which Kinds (Buttery as they are) will for Want of this Tillage (says our Author) grow stony, gritty and good for little; and if that be the Case in Buttery-Fruit, what is not to be expected of those that are by Nature gritty, stony and dry? Such is the Monsieur John, Bonchretien, Virgoleuse, and many others: And, besides, what has been already said on this Subject, as the afore-mention'd ingenious Author Words it, digging and houghing the Ground keeps it constantly open, and disposes it the better for the imbibing those nightly Dews, which keep the Soil in a constant Freshness, and adds Vigour to the Trees, whose Fruit by that means becomes better condition'd than otherwise it would be.

To

*Cautions
to be us'd
in the
afore said
Dressing
and Till-
lage.*

To finish then this Chapter relating to the Dressing and Tillage of Fruit-Trees, it is adviseable, that these extraordinary Applications of Compost be only us'd the first and second Year, till the Tree has got sufficient Root ; because all Fruit-Trees when well rooted, are in their own Nature apt to grow luxuriant, and like an extravagant Youth to run out into unprofitable Productions. These Composts then (except the Tree should happen to be sickly) should not be us'd again till the Tree has stood six, seven or eight Years, more or less, as the Ground is in Richness and Heart, though the Waterings should be all along us'd in dry hot Weather, as also the common Operations of the Spade and Hough. It will be time

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Compost encreased according to Discretion.

Thus have we run through the Directions of Tilling and Dressing of Ground for Fruit in a plain and methodical Manner : The Expence of the Rules not being much, and yet the Pleasure and Profit to be reap'd thereby so great, that 'tis to be hop'd every true Lover of Gardening will follow them.

The Conclusion of this Part relating to the Tillage of Fruit-Trees,



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*The Ne-
cessity of
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thods fur-
ther urg'd.*

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To

*Cautions
to be us'd
in the
afore/said
Dressing
and Till-
lage.*

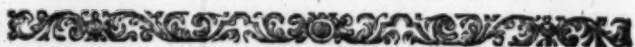
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Compost

Compost encreased according to Discretion.

Thus have we run through the Directions of Tilling and Dressing of Ground for Fruit in a plain and methodical Manner: The Expence of the Rules not being much, and yet the Pleasure and Profit to be reap'd thereby so great, that 'tis to be hop'd every true Lover of Gardening will follow them.

The Conclusion of this Part relating to the Tillage of Fruit-Trees.





C H A P. XXX.

*A Proemical Discourse concerning
Pruning of Fruit-Trees.*

THERE is not (it may be with much Truth affirm'd) in the whole Compass of the Art of Gardening, any Point that is more curious and useful than the regular Conduct of the Knife in the Pruning of Fruit-Trees, neither is there any Part of Gardening more pretended to, nor really less understood than it is: For though the Rules are not many, nor the Difficulties great, yet every one that can but handle the Knife a little, is so well pleas'd with it, that he seldom takes Pains enough to improve in his Art, but to prune on by rote; unless he happens to have a Master of more Skill than himself, and then perhaps he will neglect his Admonitions, and leave the Master and his Trees too.

The

The general and common Complaints concerning Pruning are, that such and such Trees are too thick of Wood, and that that is gross and useless; but there are not always those that enquire into the true Causes or Source from whence these Misfortunes flow, and consequently, don't set upon right and proper Methods to retrieve the Tree from such Errors. The general Result of what I have drawn from my Observations on this Matter is, that it is much easier to govern a Tree well in indifferent Soil when it is young, than it is to govern one that is planted in a Soil that is rich; but then on the other Hand, a Tree planted in good Soil and well govern'd will last longer, and though it does not bear so very much Fruit as another does that is planted in poor Ground, yet it will be of a more beautiful Aspect and robust Constitution than that which is thus planted on poor Ground will, unless continually supply'd with a new Fund of fresh Earth or Compost.

In

In the Prosecution of this Art of Pruning, I have very much adher'd to the Maxims and Precepts deliver'd by the Author of the *Retir'd Gardener*, adding so much of my own, as will (it is hop'd) help to illustrate and improve what that Author and his Translator have thought fit to deliver therein: For though *Monsieur de la Quintinie* may be justly said to be one of the first that ever wrote distinctly of Pruning, yet the Author just mention'd, must be allow'd to have wrote much clearer and conciser than *la Quintinie* himself did.

*Reasons
why Trees
ought to
be prun'd.*

Now the Reasons for Pruning (in the Words of the aforenam'd Author) are three; the first is, because it makes the Tree last the longer; the second is, for that it gives it a handsomer Shape; and the last is, that it makes the Tree bear more and better Fruit.

I. It makes a Tree last the longer, for by this Pruning we lop off all superfluous Branches, leaving none but such as are necessary to the Beauty of the Tree; where-

as

as on the other Side, if the Tree were never prun'd, but all the Branches were suffer'd to grow, they would quickly drain its useful Sap, and consequently cause it to languish.

II. Pruning makes a Tree look handsomer; for which four Things ought to be observ'd; *first*, that the Tree or the Stem be seven or eight Inches above the Budding or Grafting Place. *Secondly*, that the Tree be round without any visible Vacancy. *Thirdly*, it ought to be open in the middle (especially if a Dwarf or Standard) that the Sun may more easily penetrate, to ripen and colour the Fruit. *Fourthly*, it ought to be well adorn'd with regular Branches on every Side; and this is the way to give the Tree an agreeable Figure and Beauty.

Indeed the Sum and Substance of what has been before repeated, though in other Words, is that Pruning is the dividing of great Boughs into small, which turns all that Sap that would otherwise run up into one, into many and different Channels,

Channels, thereby curbing the luxuriant Branches ; and from this Intimation it is that we may have recourse to the Afs (as *Solomon* recommends us in another Case to the *Ant*) since it is said by some of our antient Authors on Gardening, that it was by the Cropping of Vines by that *Scythian* Animal that Pruning was first discover'd to be so beneficial to Fruit-Trees, as it is since found.

III. Pruning is a Benefit to the Fruit, for the Sap being not wasted in the Nourishment of unnecessary Branches, the Fruit receives the greater Assistance from it, and consequently becomes larger and more beautiful : And though it be true that Standards need little or no Pruning, and yet bear as well or better than the Dwarfs do, because they have an unlimited Deal of Room to expand themselves in, yet this ought not to be a Rule why Low Fruit or Wall Trees should not be prun'd, since if they do bear well, the Fruit is much less liable to be blown down and spoil'd than from Standards ;

Standards ; and consequently the Trees are more Valuable than Standards are.

The Reasons for Pruning being thus given, the next requisite is, that we enquire into the proper Season for that Operation, which varies according to the general Strength and Vigour of the Tree : The general Practice of Gardeners being to prune their weakest Trees soonest, as in *October* and *November* ; for by exonerating or unloading them of that superfluous Burden they have upon them, they reason, that the Tree has Time to recover its Strength before the approaching Spring, and so of Course to shoot the Stronger and Better the following Year ; whereas on the contrary, Trees that are over luxuriant and vigorous should have a latter Pruning (*viz.*) not till *February* or *March* following, for by Pruning them so late, the Luxuriancy of the Sap is check'd, and the Tree itself dispos'd to be brought into a more regular Form the ensuing Summer.

The different Seasons.

Q

But

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The regular Course for Pruning Fruit-Trees.

But the regular Course and Method for Pruning Fruit-Trees is to begin with the hardier Kinds, such as Plums, Pears, Apricocks and Cherries, in the Months of *October, November, December* and *January*; and last of all Peaches and Nectarines, in the Months of *February* and *March*, if the Rigidness of the Season be over, for the Reasons already mention'd in heading of Fruit-Trees (*viz.*) the Danger there is of the young Woods dying, which it is apt to do after the Knife, which makes the young Shoots oft grow black and die, causing the Tree to look ill, all which late Pruning prevents.

Of several other Seasons wherein Fruit-Trees should be prun'd.

Notwithstanding the *French* Gardeners have made little or no mention of it, not being liable doubtless to the same Misfortunes which we in *England* are: We have (says the Commentator on the *Retir'd Gardener*,) found by Experience, that some Trees require another Pruning between that we call *Winter*, and

and that we call *Summer Pruning*, which last begins about the middle of *May*, and continues till the latter End of *July*; whereas the middle Pruning here meant is perform'd in *April*, and in the beginning of *May*, and that which gives the Occasion of it, is those virulent Blasts which scorch and shrivel up the tender Leaves and Branches, and kills some of them even down to the old Wood; or else at best the Shoots and Leaves are crumpled, gouty and gibbose to that Degree, that one would think them not worth preserving. Now to recover Trees so damag'd, the following Operations are to be perform'd.

First, all the damag'd Leaves are to be prun'd off, and the young Shoots, though they are not touch'd with the Blights are to be shorten'd, in order to procure new Wood to supply the Defect of that which is in danger of being lost. *Secondly*, if the Shoots are much blighted, then all that are tainted are to be cut out, and the Head of the Tree shorten'd

*The Season
of Prun-
ing Trees
in Case of
Blight.*

to such a Proportion, as it may be judg'd the Root will require to make the Tree push out vigorous Shoots again. *Thirdly*, after this is perform'd, the Earth ought to be open'd in a Circle about the Root of a Dwarf-Tree, and in a Semi-circle about the Root of a Wall Tree, in order to put in some short well rotted Dung, or of the aforenam'd Compost on the Top of the Roots, and to water the Tree once or twice a Week if it be a dry Season; and at the same Time also ought the Branches, Boughs and Leaves to be well sprinkled with a Hand Engine or *Dutch Pump*, or with the Rose of a Garden Water Pot: And it is found by Experience (says our Commentator) that by this Application made to Trees, those that have been so damag'd in their first Shooting in *April* and *May*, have likewise been recover'd to a good State of Health by the Month of *August* following; all that can be added to what these Gentlemen have set down is, that I conceive this Misfortune which attends Fruit-

Trees

Trees in the Months of *April* and *May*, to proceed chiefly from the cold Dews that happen in those Months, rather than from the Blights here mention'd, since it is known that Blights are much more fatal, and as they descend obliquely in Columns, always destroy that Part of the Tree where they fall; whereas these Misfortunes are owing to those nightly cold Dews that happen in the Spring before the Sun has recover'd Strength enough to dissipate them; and this is indeed the greatest Hurt that happens to all Fruit in general in all Northern Climates: but it is such an Hurt as spreads it self all over the Tree, and therefore requires the more Care in curing and preventing it by Shelters.

Another Observation I have made is, that it proceeds from a cold Soil and cold Winds, which I deduce from the Situation of a most eminent and singularly curious Nobleman in the County of *Rutland*, where there are several Terrass Walls one above another, but by the Height and Coldness

*Another
Observa-
tion con-
firming
that this
Default
in Trees
proceeds
from cold
Earth and
cold Winds.*

Coldness of the Exposition, and by that load of wet Earth that springs through the Wall, and lies upon the Roots, those Trees are as it were destroy'd every Spring, especially Peach and Nectarine Trees, which it affects most as being most tender, and has I hear now (for it was some Years since I saw them) entirely destroy'd them; but I am sensible I have digress'd too far, and so return to give a short Account of the Seasons for the other Summer Pruning, and the Reasons why they ought to be regularly performed.

The Reasons for Pruning Trees in the Summer Season.

As *first*, that the Tree is thereby kept closer to the Wall, and consequently out of Danger from the Winds hurting them. *Secondly*, by taking away all Branches that shoot directly from the Wall, that the Sap may be more usefully employ'd in filling up the other Branches that are to remain, design'd as they are for Fruit Branches, and Branches of succeeding Wood. *Thirdly*, that thereby the Boughs and Leaves may be so clear'd away, that the Fruit may be ripened the better. And *lastly*,

lastly, which is no small Advantage, by doing this carefully there is much less Trouble in Winter Pruning (when the Weather is cold) and the Pruner will the easier distinguish the different Sorts of Woods he has to cut away or preserve. This Pruning, as is already said, holds all the Summer long, and which I have plac'd before the other that follows, as being more universally and better known.

The other Season that is not yet mention'd, is the latter End of *May*, or beginning of *June*, and is practis'd on those young Shoots that are in danger of growing Rank and Strong, by nipping or pinching them off with the Nails (being as yet very tender;) and this pinching diverts the Sap, which would otherwise run up by one gross useless Shoot into many collateral Branches; which Branches are generally speaking good wood Branches, or Branches for Fruit the next Year following.

*Of the
Season for
Nipping or
Pinching.*

Q 4

This

*Nipping in
a proper
Season
much re-
commend-
ed.*

This Nipping deserves to be recommended in large and legible Characters, since 'tis very certain it is the very best Means yet found out to divert the Sap of a Tree to its right Use, and to fill all vacant Spaces with Wood. It may be practis'd on Peaches, Apricocks, Plums, and Pears, with good Success; and it is Matter of some Observation, that few or none of the modern Writers have so much as mention'd (except the *French*) at least urg'd it with that Spirit it requires. This Nipping or Pinching as I have already said should be done in *May*, but never at farthest to exceed the tenth or twelfth of *June*; because all Shoots that come afterwards are as it were useless. Thus much of the several *Seasons*: now to the *Manner* of Pruning in Winter and Spring (*viz.*) from *October* to the latter End of *March* following, which must be own'd to be the chief Season for Pruning, and the Operation that which must determine the Shape, Beauty, and well Bearing of the Tree.

C H A P.



C H A P. XXXI.

Of the Winter Pruning of Fruit-Trees.

BEfore the Learner proceeds to the Practice of Pruning, 'tis necessary he should be inform'd of several preliminaries which may introduce him regularly into that Art, so that he may advance gradually, which are, first the Explication of the several Sorts of Wood that grow on a Fruit-Tree, whether they be short or long, large or small, Bearers or not Bearers, as they all serve for one Purpose or another; either toward the Ornament of the Tree, or for the Bearing of Fruit, or both.

The several Sorts of Branches on a Fruit-Tree, are by Pruners divided into five, *viz.* Branches for Wood, Branches for Fruit, irregular Branches, Branches of false Wood, and luxuriant Branches, all which

Preliminaries to be known before the Learner prunes.

Five Sorts of Branches on a Fruit-Tree.

which (though not many) the Pruner ought to distinguish well, before he can prune with any Probability of Success.

*Branches
for Wood
describ'd.*

I. The Wood-Branches are those that form the general Shape of the Tree, which are prun'd from six, to ten or twelve Inches long, according to the Vigour of the Tree, as *French* Authors tell us, and as some of our *English* Gardeners Practise; though I must beg Leave to dissent from them a little, and shall shew my Reasons hereafter why I do.

*Branches
for Fruit
describ'd.*

II. The Fruit-Branches are much slenderer than Wood-Branches, their Eyes are nearer to one another; are large, swelling, and prominent; in the Management of these we top those that are too long, and consequently too weak to support their Fruit, leaving such entire, as are of a just Length, *viz.* about six Inches long, cutting off only the Extremity of the Branch, which is a great Benefit to the Fruit-Bud.

*Irregular
Branches
describ'd.*

III. The irregular Branches (say the aforementioned Authors) are small and confused,

fused, being for neither Wood nor Fruit, coming out at the Knots and Joints horizontally, many in a Cluster, like a Bird's Nest, for which Reason they must be mov'd, and the Knot cut so close, that it may never spring again; for they are generally plac'd (if the Tree be against a Wall) on the out side of the Tree, and so cannot be bended or brought to the Wall; or if they are placed side ways, are small and irregular, and so not fit for Fruit or Wood Branches; or else they creep out behind the Tree and so are in Danger of being gall'd and fretted by the pressure of the Tree against the Wall; in either of which Cases they must be cut off so close to the old Stem, as to be ever disabled to sprout any more.

IV. Branches of false Wood are those Branches of false-Wood described. that grow either upon the Extremity of right Wood-Bran-ches, and are generally such as come out after *Midsummer*, or they are long small Shoots that spring casually out of the old Stem, as it were by a *Lusus Naturæ*; their Eyes are very flat,

flat, and set at a great Distance one from another, and are of a weakly Nature; being neither fit to bear Fruit nor to establish the Strength and Beauty of a Tree, but are to be cut quite away. These our *English* Gardeners call *Midsummer* Shoots, if from Wood-Branches of the same Year; or Water-Shoots, if they spring out of the Sides of old Stems.

*Luxuriant
Branches
describ'd*

V. Luxuriant Branches are such as spring out from large Wood-Branches or old Stems, and are generally as big as a Man's little Finger or bigger. Some times the Bark is shining and smooth, and they shoot often a Foot or two long, or more, with large broad Eyes, set at a great Distance from one another: These are all to be cut off, unless we find some Want of them to fill up a Vacancy; in which Case such a Branch ought to be cut to about four Budds in Length, but be sure you watch him so narrowly in *May* (for it will shoot again very strongly) that every young Branch which appears to be dispos'd to grow gross may be nip'd to two or three Budds

Budds length; by which Means this Luxuriant Branch will be divided into eight, ten or twelve Collateral ones, and may supply a Defect not to be done any other Way; and many of these, as is already said, will prove excellent Branches for Bearing another Year.

Before I quit this Chapter, I cannot but remark an Error (as I think) that is in *The retired Gardener*, viz. *That any Pruning, even to a Foot long, will alter the Nature of a luxuriant Branch*; whereas the more you cut him the stronger he grows every Year, adding new Strength and Vigour to the Roots, and consequently to its Boughs; and cut him where you will, be it at a Foot long, the Sap will break out at the upper Joint, by which Means the Tree it self is seen to be advancing up too fast, and to leave the Bottom naked, an Evil which every Body complains of, but few know how to remedy; I say then, without nipping those gross Boughs, and ordering the Roots, as shall be hereafter taught;

taught ; any Pruning serves only to encrease, and not to detract from this Evil.

I have been the more particular in this, because I judge it to be a Matter whereon the greatest Stress of Pruning lies ; especially as to Peach Trees, which are in their Nature very much dispos'd to shoot with great Luxuriancy in good Soils, and for that Reason, ought to be watchfully minded, lest they run out into too extravagant Wood.





C H A P. XXXII.

Of Pruning Peach, Apricock, and Plum-Trees after one Year's Planting.

P Eaches, Apricocks and Plums being Prelimi-
naries to
Pruning. the chief Fruits now used, it will not be improper to begin with them. And 'tis suppos'd first of all, that the Tree we are going to speak of, is such as has been headed according to the Rules before laid down; that the Roots are sound and good, otherwise you ought to pull it up and put another in its Place; and yet after all the Precaution Gardeners and Pruners can take, it often happens, that in a great Number of Trees, there will be some that will not shoot regularly and according to the Order of Nature. Some there be, that will give no more than one Shoot, some will give two, but both perhaps plac'd on the same side of the Stem, and others will

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give

give many more, but all diversly and irregularly plac'd. And this Diversity often puzzles and perplexes a Pruner to that Degree, that he knows not what to do at a Time when it is most material to know it: Because in the well or ill Pruning of a Tree at the first setting out, depends in a great Measure its future Prosperity and Beauty.

*What is to
be done to
a young
Tree that
has made
but one
Shoot, and
that too
at the End
of the
Stem.*

I. The first happens when a Tree has made but one Shoot, and that too arises from the extremity of the Stem, which is indeed one of the worst Cases that can happen; the best Advice then is to cut it quite off, and I assure you (says the often quoted Author) the Tree will shoot out several good Branches; I have often experienc'd it. But then it must be also suppos'd that this Tree has not been assaulted by Worms, and that the Root be sound and good; otherwise, you ought to pull it up, and put another in its Place; but if this Branch has shot below the Top of the Stem where it was headed last Year, then cut the Stem to the Branch, and shorten
the

the Branch itself to about four Eyes, and prop it up by a strait Stick, or nail it to the Wall directly perpendicular, in Order to make it grow strait: The *French* Gardeners advise to put some Mastich or soft Wax upon the Top of the Stem after it is cut, which does indeed look decent, but is of no real Use, except in those Trees that are tender and apt to bleed much.

II. If the Tree has produc'd two Branches on the same side, you must cut the uppermost to three or four Eyes, and for the other, you must cut it to the Thickness of a Crown-Piece, and this will produce two Fruit-Branches (says the Author of *The retired Gardener*) though I am not directly in the Opinion of that Person, but rather advise the taking away that of the two which is too weak or too strong, and leaving that which is of a midling Size. If the uppermost be the largest or best siz'd, then preserve that; but if the lowermost, then take off the uppermost, and preserve that,

*How to
prune a
Tree that
has made
two Shoots
on the
same side.*

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and

and head the Stock close down to the said young Shoot, for as for Fruit-Bearing-Branches, there is no Occasion for them, till the Year or two following.

*How to
prune a
Tree that
has shot
several
Branches,
some regu-
lar and
others
irregular.*

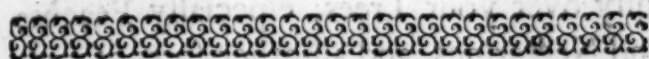
III. When your Tree has produc'd many Branches, several whereof are ill situated, you must chuse three or four of those that are uppermost for the Figure of your Tree, because they are generally the best conditioned Shoots, and shorten them to three Eyes each, which must be so plac'd as to conduce to the Roundness of the Tree, and particularly that the Eyes be on the outside of the Branches, be they either for Wall or for Dwarfs, and not within the Tree, except in the Buree Pear, and some other weak wooded Trees: As for other Branches whose Situation is irregular, and can't be brought to conduce any whit to the present Beauty of the Tree, they must be cut slope ways to the Thickness of a Crown-Piece, and the Bud so turn'd that he may another Year help to form a good Figure, and to give a good Shape to the Tree.

Thus

Thus much of the Government of Fruit-Trees that shoot on one side or irregularly the first Year after heading, to which, How to
prune
Trees that
sh or some-
what re-
gular. little need be added. As to the Pruning those that are regularly plac'd, the Judgment of the meanest and most unskilful, is sufficient to guide him in this Matter: If there be two of one side, and but one on the other, take off one of the two and reduce the Head to as exact an Equality as you can, though it is no Matter whether they are directly opposite to one another or no. And the Reason why I speak of this first Year's Pruning in more express Terms than any yet has done before me, and why I am more anxious for young Pruners that they take their first Step right, arises from a general Mistake committed by Gardeners at this Time; for that they with too much Indulgence, suffer the Fruit-Trees to shoot away at once, and by suffering them to make long vigorous Shoots, commit an Error they can scarce ever retrieve; for the Sap being suffer'd to direct its Force upwards,

and the Boughs of Course Forming themselves in Obedience thereto, the Bottom of the Tree is left naked, and the Branches in a little Time grown so stiff, that they are by no Art or Means to be bended down again; so that besides the Absurdity of seeing a Tree naked at Bottom, a good Part of the Wall or Dwarf-Tree is lost; and in Peach-Trees the Loss is the greater, for that they never break or shoot out of Wood that is once three or four Years old; though indeed Plums and Pears will do well, but Apricocks and Cherries not so well.





C H A P. XXXIII.

*Of the Method of Summer Pruning
Peach, Apricock, and Plum-Trees,
after the second and third Year's
Planting.*

TO the Methods laid down for Pruning of Fruit-Trees the first Year, I add from my own Experience and the Practice of the best of Gardeners, what follows of their Management the second and third Year, and so on (especially during their Vigour) to their old Age and Decay.

After the first Winter's Pruning is over (Exclusive of that of Planting and Heading) the next Care is Nipping or Pinching (which is already mention'd) some Time in *May*, of all Shoots that appear to be growing too Vigorous, and into too luxu-

*Of Pinch-
ing or
Nipping
the second
Summer.*

R 3

riant

riant Branches. You must then look carefully over your Trees, especially Peaches and Nectarines, and all other sorts of gross Shooting Fruit-Trees, and turning up the Leaves, pinch those that appear to be the strongest two, three, four or five Budds long, turning the upper Bud towards any Vacuity you can espy, as you do in other Pruning; and if it happens that there are two vigorous Shoots together, one ought to be prun'd or nip'd to two or three Budds, and the other to four or five; that they may not shoot out all together on a Cluster. For although 'tis probable that this Sort of Nipping may make the Tree shoot out more Wood than can well be laid into the Wall the Winter following, yet Store is no Sore, and you may the Winter following, cut some of those Branches slope-ways, or to the Thickness of a Crown-Piece, keeping that one Bud always in reserve to supply a Vacancy another Year, and this Nipping will doubtless furnish your Fruit-Tree with a sufficient, if not superabundant Quantity of
Wood

Wood for the Winter's Pruning; much of which will (as yearly Experience tells us) be of the best Sort of Fruit-Branches.

'Tis about this Time also, that all Budds and young Shoots should be rub'd off, that shoot either directly out from, or directly into the Wall, or the out and inside of a Dwarf-Tree; lest the Sap which may be much better employ'd, spend itself in an useless Manner to no Purpose, whilst other Parts of the Tree are languishing and starving.

Of rubbing off all superfluous buds in April and May.

The other necessary Summer Pruning is about *Midsummer*, and that is to cut away all Branches that have shot directly from the Stem of the Tree as is before taught, and Nailing up only those that come easily to the Wall, Pruning the Tree as near as you can in the Manner it ought to be done in the Winter; for though 'tis impossible to prune so well, as to have no Occasion of Pruning again in the Winter or Spring, yet by doing as much as can be in the Summer, the Work is cut much shorter in the Winter or Spring.

Of the Midsummer Pruning of two Year old Trees.

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By

Observations and Cautions relating to the Summer Pruning of Fruit-Trees.

By observing diligently what Shoots have been made, and what has been the Effect of the Nipping recommended before, there will be found a great many Branches, sometimes three, four, or more, that have shot out towards the Extremity of the Branch you then nip'd: Some well situated, others but indifferently, upon View of which, you may easily form your Judgment and Practice; but what I would more particularly recommend in this Paragraph, is the Nailing them in such a Manner, as that they may not be gall'd by the Lift, nor by the Bearing of the Bough against the Nails that are in the Wall, and to visit the Trees once a Week at least, to see if none of the vigorous Shoots are pinch'd by the Shreds being nail'd so close, as not to give Way when the Bough swells to it; since this is so great a Mishap, that I have seen one third Part of a Tree kill'd at a time, or canker'd to such a Degree, as not to recover it self again.

Finally

Finally, the best Way of fastening Trees to a Wall, is by little round wooden Peggs, made of the Heart of Oak, drove into the Wall between the Bricks, to which may be ty'd all the small Branches, with the Juncus or small Rush that grows in watery Places, and all the great Boughs requiring more Strength, may with small Withies, made of Oziërs or Basket Rods, be ty'd to large wooden Peggs, that are here and there interspers'd in the Wall where Occasion shall require. The Conveniencies of this Method will be found to be, that as soon as the Fruit Boughs swell out to the Extent of the Rush or Withy, that Band will easily give Way, and not pinch or damage the Tree, and the Peggs of Wood also being round, will not gall or fret the young Branches as rusty Nails will with their square Edges.

This Method here recommended is not speculative only, but has been practis'd some Years in those noble and magnificent Gardens belonging to the Duke of Bowden.

The newest and best Method of fastening Trees to a Wall, &c.

The Method practis'd at the Duke of Montague's at Bowden.

of Montague, at Bowden in Northamptonshire, though not the wooden Peggs, this being what has been since try'd with Success; and this Method has this further to recommend it, that when the Peggs are once fix'd (which is much cheaper than Nails too) they need not be renewed for many Years; whereas Nails growing rusty canker the Tree, and by their being pull'd out, and drove often in, spoil the Wall to that Degree, that no Nail will stick in it. Moreover the Rushes are a much less Expence, as well as much less Dangerous to the Tree than Shreds, as being less apt to harbour Insects and Vermin, and are above all, useful in Peach-Trees, which may by these Means be in an Instant of Time unlac'd from Top to Bottom, and have such a new Disposition given to them, as the natural Shape of the Trees require.

*The Sum
and Sub-
stance of
Summer
Pruning.*

What more remains to be said on this second Summer's Pruning of the Peach, Apricot, and Plum, is extracted out of my often quoted Author, and does I humbly conceive

ceive comprize all that can be said more on this Subject in five Articles; the Sense of which, I have endeavoured to explain.

This Pruning must commence (says he) *Article I.* between the middle of *May* and the middle of *June*, though by the Way, we never begin this second Pruning in *England* till about, or rather after *Midsummer*.

Only the Fruit-Banches in Case of necessity are to be cut off, together with such as are half dry'd; by Means of this Ease and Refreshment, the good Fruit-Banches will be the better fortified. *Art. II.*

We are to ease the Fruit-Banches when we see them over laden, and likewise shorten such as have not knit to assist them with more Sap for that Purpose. *Art. III.*

When a Tree has a great many Fruit, and but few Wood Branches, in that Case the largest Fruit Branches are to be prun'd, together with one Wood-Branch, which will make a Tree flourish the next Year. *Art. IV.*

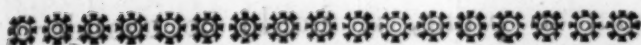
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Art. V.

We cut the Branches (says our Author) that are gum'd, just below the Gum, and remove all that are dry and languishing; to which must be added also, all those Branches that are wounded or canker'd by Nails, or almost pinch'd off by strong Lifts or Shreds, which do an irreparable Damage to young vigorous Trees, those likewise must be pruned as above directed.



C H A P.



C H A P. XXXIV.

*Of the Winter Pruning of Peach,
Apricock and Plum Trees, the second
and third Year after Planting, &c.*

FRUIT-Trees that have been carefully Concern-
ing Winter
Pruning
the second
Year, &c. prun'd in the Summer, require much the less Pruning in the Winter (as has been before intimated;) but, however, the Covering of the Leaves and the Multiplicity of Branches in a young Tree are such, that no Pruner can possibly determine in the Summer what Shape to give his Tree, neither can he so well distinguish bearing Branches from Branches of Wood, which are proper to be shortened, which left uncut, or which to be entirely cut away: This must be left to the Winters Pruning, in the directing of which I may possibly lay down some useful Rules.

*A general
View of
Pruning
the second
Year after
Planting*

When a Gentleman or Gardener is about to prune, it should be consider'd, that the Art and Business of Pruning consists chiefly in three Things. *First*, the Preservation of the Fruit Branches, at least such a Quantity as is necessary for that Purpose, not overcharging the Tree, which may be hurtful.

Secondly, The Pruner ought to cast in his Mind how to form the Beauty of his Tree, by preserving so many of the Wood Branches as will fill in between those that were left for Fruit.

And *thirdly*, the cutting off many of the Strongest slopewise, or to the Thickness of a Crown Peice close to the old Stock, this being the Way to lay in a Stock of Wood for a Year or two to come. A Man that has this forecast will never want a Sufficiency of good Wood in Trees, tolerably vigorous and well cultivated, as is before directed.

*Particular
Directions
concerning
Winter
Pruning
of Peaches,
&c.*

When you meet then with three Branches that are all shot from a Branch of the last Year, preserve one of them

for

for Fruit, by leaving it eight, nine or ten Buds long, according to its Strength. If the Next be too short for such Management, make it a Wood Branch by shortening him to three or four Buds, and cut the last, which ought to be the strongest of all sloping, (if it appears to be a coming out askew, or not pliable to the Wall) and that will bring it to its Duty: But this Method of cutting slope Ways shall be explain'd more at the latter End of this Book. This slope Cut, or cutting to the Thickness of a Crown Peice will preserve a Bud, which will another Year form a most lovely Shoot out of that Eye that is thereby preserv'd, which Shoot will succeed the two Branches left for Wood and for Fruit as before directed: And if there be more than three Branches leave the rest for Fruit. Thus has the cautious Pruner extended his View for two Years to come, considering how and in what Manner he is to shape his Tree, both for well-bearing at present, and for a Succession of Wood for the Time to come.

The contrary Method produces the contrary Effect.

On the contrary, those that prune by Rote and without any Consideration at all, very often, if not always, prune and nail up three, four or five Shoots more or less, all of a Length, perhaps a Foot or more, which being most of them Fruit Branches, do indeed load the Tree that Year with Fruit; but yet to the Hurt, if not the entire Destruction of the Tree the next Year; but if they don't happen to be Fruit Branches, but Branches for Wood, they then being pretty strong shoot out such a Croud of young Wood the next Year, that it is impossible to know what to do with it. And as all Trees do by Nature shoot upwards, this Method makes them still advance faster and faster, and leaves the Tree entirely naked at Bottom, there being no Succession of young Wood preserv'd underneath to fill up in Case the old dies, which it does more or less every Year.

The aforemention'd Observations useful even to the old Age and Decay of a Tree.

These being the general Observations made on the Errors committed in Pruning of Peach-Trees, &c. till the Tree has reach'd

reach'd the Top of the Wall, the Vigour of it spent, and the Tree quite spoil'd. Let me once more recommend nipping in the Summer ; pruning slope-wise and to the Thickness of a Crown-Piece in the Winter, as also the having a most extraordinary Regard to the Succession of young Wood in your Fruit-Trees, as the only Method of answering the true Ends of Pruning. And yet these Things are more particularly required in the old Age and Decay of a Tree, it requiring so much the greater Care and Circumspection to keep a Fruit-Tree full, by how much the older it is.

Come we now to explain some Particulars more in the Conduct of Pruning, which 'tis hop'd will make this Art as compleat as possible.

In the Account given of Nurseries there will be found the Reasons why Peaches, and Pears are sometimes grafted, the one on Almond, or Peach, and the other on Quince-Stocks, which, when planted out, require a shorter Pruning, than if they were on Free-Stocks, which are apt to

S

shoot

The Reasons why Peach-

Trees on Almond and Peach Stocks, and Pears on

Quince should be pruned shorter than if they were on a Free-Stock.

shoot out more Wood than Fruit-Branches; whereas on the contrary, Almond and Quince Stocks throw out more Bearing than Wood-Branches, upon which Account the former are prun'd short, that the Tree may be furnish'd with more Wood-Branches, and the latter longer, that it may have more Fruit-Branches; and this short Pruning consists (as has been in one of the last Pages intimated) in cutting the Bearing-Branches to two or three Eyes, thereby converting them into Wood-Branches, and on the other Hand, I mean on Free-Stocks, the leaving some of the Branches long, disposes them the better for the Bearing of Fruit.

The Difference of Pruning weak Trees and strong.

It is also requisite that the Pruner should be acquainted, that though he should find some of his Trees to shoot weak, and others strong, from their different Natures, and not on Account of the different Stocks just mentioned, yet the same Way of Reasoning and Method of Practice ought to take Place; cutting the strong and vigorous to six, eight, or ten Budds in Length, but

but the weak to two, three, or four, according as the Bough best allows, especially where you prune (as I think generally People should) for a regular Succession, particularly in weak Trees you are to expect no Fruit but from those Branches that are middle siz'd: You must then retrench those that are so small as to be incapable of performing that Office; on the contrary, vigorous Trees require a long Pruning, and this is by Monsieur *de la Quintinie* call'd charging or commanding Wood-Branches to bear, and Bearing-Branches to become Wood.

The *French* Authors (particularly the Author of *The retired Gardener*) assure us, that there are Methods of Pruning the Head of a Tree so as to make it bear, especially when Young, without any other Assistance or Correction; such Trees (say they) that produce Wood-Branches only, ought to have a Pruning (as before mention'd) of ten or twelve Inches long or longer, which is to be done in *March*; the false Wood and unnecessary Branches

French Methods of making a young Tree that produces Wood-Branches only, so bear Fruit.

(on such a Tree) ought to be continued upon it till the Year following, and in that Time they will so moderate the Luxury of the Tree, by sucking up the greatest Part of the Sap, that the Remainder will unavoidably produce Fruit-Branched. As to the first which relates to long Pruning, I have already given my Opinion of it; and for the latter, I mean that of leaving false Wood and unnecessary Branches, that will, I fear, create such a Disorder and Confusion in the Shape of the Tree, as will not without much Difficulty be got over, and the Remedy appears to be worse than the Disease: I therefore refer the Practice of the Reader, to the Method I take of redressing this Evil at the Roots, the Source and Spring from whence it proceeds, as it is delivered in another Chapter.

The Conclusion of Pruning.

What remains to be said of Winter Pruning the second and third Years, &c may be included in the following Articles, which will help to explain what is more slightly touch'd upon in the foregoing Pages,

Pages, especially as it relates to Peach and other Wall Trees; what has been wrote before, belonging both to Dwarf and Wall-Trees indifferently.

The first Article is to untie all the *Art. I.* Branches upon the Wall or Treiliage (which is easily perform'd in the Method before propos'd of Fastening them by Rushes and small Withies, and by Nails or wooden Peggs) and then you may clearly see how to discharge all the dead and useles Branches, leaving none to grow, but such as will produce Wood or Fruit; the Fruit-Branches having very full or double Budds, are easily distinguish'd from those that are for Wood, which have only single Budds.

The Wood-Branches are generally *Art. II.* prun'd to four or five Eyes, and sometimes to two or three, as the Vigour of the Tree in general, or the Strength of the Branch in particular requires; and the Bearing-Branches to six, seven, eight, nine or ten Budds, leaving or giving it no greater Length than is consistent with its Strength in the Production of Fruit, or in

plainer Words, no more than you judge each Branch will be able to bear, which may be discover'd by the Quantity of Blossoms to be seen on the Branch at Pruning, and by the Strength of the Branch for the Performance of its Office, this indeed is opponent to a Method us'd by too many Gardeners, who never shorten their Fruit-Branches be they either strong or weak, provided the Shape of their Tree, does not require it, which is certainly wrong.

Art. III.

The third Article is, when a Peach-Tree happens to want Wood-Branches on one side equal to what there are on the other, then the Gardener ought to prune the largest Fruit-Branches short, to convert them into Branches of Wood, and preserve the Beauty of his Tree; the Neglect of which as it is of pernicious Consequence, so it is one of the commonest Errors in Pruning.

Art. IV.

When we observe a luxuriant Branch in a Peach-Tree and no good Wood near it, we preserve the luxuriant Branch (says the

the Author of *The Retired Gardener*) to ten or twelve Inches long ; but with Submission, I rather advise five or six Inches for Reasons before alledg'd, in as much as the Shoots in the former Method will come out at the Extent, and advance the Tree too fast, though it is agree'd (with him) that a small Branch may be left at the Extremity of the Pruning, which will attract the Sap, and help the Bough to produce good Branches both for Fruit and Wood.

When a Peach-Tree ceases to put forth *Art. V.* new Branches in light Grounds, it ought to be pluck'd up as soon as the Fruit is gathered, if it has not given some vigorous Shoots at Bottom, which may serve to supply the Defects of the rest ; in which Case, the Tree ought to be headed down to the Place where those new Shoots sprouted out, and to shorten them, as the Author of *The retired Gardener* tells us, to a good Foot in Length, though I advise eight or nine Inches, and that for the Reasons before recited.

Art. VI.

They are also blamable who prune their Wood-Branches too long, *viz.* to a Foot and half or two Foot, and perhaps all of one Length; by which Means the Tree is nothing but long Ribbs, without any Bearing Wood on it, and to compleat their Ignorance, place or nail those collateral or side Branches that have shot since the foregoing *Midsummer*: For though this Method (bad as it is) does make the Tree look extreamly handsome and full to an injudicious Eye; yet it entails such a Misfortune on it as can scarce ever after be recover'd.

Art. VII.

And last of all, the attempting to prune and nail Trees into the exact Shape of a Fan (as is in some Measure hinted at in the foregoing Article) is as plausible an Error as any yet mentioned, but as this is, I think elsewhere enlarg'd upon, I need not repeat it; but shall with humble Submission to the Curious say (that notwithstanding, for the sake of those whose Capacities and Inclinations require we should be very particular in giving our Instructions

ons as to Pruning) there is little more in it than that we should cut some Branches longer and some shorter, according as their Situation or Strength requires, after that the Tree is unnail'd, and all the luxuriant, false, and irregular Wood is cut out and expell'd.



CHAP,



C H A P. XXXV.

*Of the Strengthening weak Trees, and
Correcting those that are over-luxu-
riant.*

*Of weak
Trees, the
Method to
help them.*

THE Weakness of Fruit-Trees pro-
ceeding from the Roots, the Gar-
dener should at *Michaelmas* take such
a Tree entirely up; and taking away the
Mould two or three Foot wide, and a
Foot or two deep, fill it up with the best
untry'd Earth that can be got, let the
Earth be such as has lain fallow all the
Summer, and well sweeten'd; for it is
much, but the Soweriness and Badness of
the Earth has been the Occasion of the
Weakness of the Tree; and if there be
any Roots that are decay'd, cut them
quite away: This done and the Earth
fill'd into the Roots, lay at the Top of
the Ground a superficial Covering of Sea-
Sand

Sand or Coal-Ashes, Mould, Horse or Cow-Dung mix'd, and in all dry Weather the succeeding Summer, let the Tree be well watered, and that will cause the Salts of the Earth to descend down, and re-invigorate the Decaying Tree: Others prescribe the Blood of Animals, the Shavings of Horns, and indeed any Thing that contains that saline Matter, so useful in the vegetable Kingdom.

A Gentleman of great Curiosity, and who by the late Wars, has had Occasion to be much abroad, gives Account, that when any of their Orange Trees are languishing or in Decay, they kill any Dog they can see, and by throwing him at the Root of their sick Tree, recover it again: And this I mention for the Curious to try on Fruit-Trees, not having had Time to make any Experiment of it since I receiv'd the Account. However, notwithstanding this Advice, if the Tree is much blighted, or the Roots canker-eaten or rotten, 'tis most advisable to pull it up and

*A Method
us'd in
Spain for
the Re-
covery of
Peach-
Trees.*

and put in a new one, because 'tis rarely seen that ever a Fruit-Tree recovers again, it being of a much tenderer Nature than Greens generally are.

Thus far in general as to the helping weak Trees by the Application of Compost, &c. But there are particular Cases wherein the Knife is equally concern'd, and that is as has already been mention'd, when Fruit-Trees that are planted in hearty Soils cease to put forth Wood-Branched, those Trees are not to be pluck'd up, but to be cut down or headed to eight or ten Inches in Stem in *November* or *December*. I have, says *The retired Gardener, met with some, that have after that Operation recover'd themselves and grown as it were young again*; but then this must be done to Fruit on Free-Stocks, and not to Peaches on Almond, or Pears on Quince-Stocks, for the Reasons before mentioned.

*Of the
Manag-
ment of
over luxu-
riant Fruit
Trees.*

The over Luxuriancy, and consequent-ly the Barrenness of Fruit-Trees, is often as great an Evil as Poverty: To remedy which,

which, there have been various Methods prescrib'd by different Authors, which I shall comprize in as short a Method as I can, and then lay down one that I have practis'd with great Success.

Apricock or Plum and Pear-Trees on Free-Stocks will bear Heading down, if not too old or decay'd, and make entire new Trees again. To this Purpose the Gardener may cut them down within a Foot of the Fork or Principal of Life, (from whence as from a Fountain all the other Branches spring out and receive their Sustainance) and then take out whatever he can of the worn-out exhausted Mould, and put in that which is rich and hearty, this being the Time for the Application of Cordial and Restorative Medicines.

When a Tree is decay'd on one side and vigorous on the other, (as it often happens) the Gardener must then go to the Bottom and Cause of the Disease which lies in the Roots, for as there is a Correspondence and Continuity of Parts quite through the Tree, it may not with-

Heading weak Apricock and Plum-Trees, &c. will recover them.

How to restore a Tree that is decaying on one side and vigorous on the other.

out Reason be suppos'd, that when one side of the Top of a Tree is languishing or dead, the Roots on that side are in decay likewise, at least there will be found some that are, whether the Situation be regular or no: In the Ordering of this Tree, when the Roots are open'd, all the bad ones are to be cut out, and the whole Form and Shape of the Roots must be reduc'd to that Equality as the Head is. The Author of *The retired Gardener* directs, that we should leave the Branches on the weak side short, and those on the strong side long; but with Submission, I would advise the entire Expulsion of all the vigorous and strong Branches on the best side, reducing the Head of the Tree as near to an Equality as possible; for if the Gardener should leave those Branches on the best side, the Torrent of the Sap would undoubtedly take the same Course as usual, no long Pruning being sufficient to check its Passage, and then the Tree will be in as bad a Condition as before; but if that great Wood be cut out, and the
Roots

Roots trim'd in Proportion, then the Sap will diffuse it self equally, and consequently the Tree will grow more regular than before; and this is set down, not from Reason only, but also from Experience.

If this Misfortune happens by Blights (as it often does) which not only destroys the Fruit, but also whole Branches of a Tree at a time, there is no Remedy but Cutting it close and equal on each side as before, encouraging the weak, and discouraging the strong side, till both sides are arriv'd to an Equality of Strength and Vigour, and you are likewise to observe what Kinds are most subject to Blights, since some mislike one Soil and some another: Thus the Mignion, otherwise one of the best Peaches we have in *England*, will by no Means bear a heavy Soil, nor the Admirable one that is over light; and when any of those Trees are naturally weak, then they are attack'd by every Blight that happens.

All that can be added on this Subject, is to help those Trees that are sickly and bear

*A Remedy
for Trees
that are
sickly and
bear yellow
Leaves.*

bear yellow Leaves, and which is generally concomitant, Fruit of an insipid Taste; since this mostly proceeds from Trees that are planted too deep and on a Clay, the Tree should in the first Place be rais'd if young, but if too old, great Care should be taken to make Drains, to carry off the stagnated Water which is the Occasion of this Sickness. A fresh Application of sweetned Virgin Earth put down to the Roots, and if the Soil be Clay, an additional Supply of Coal-Ashes or Sea-Sand at the Top; to which should be added rich Waterings with the Blood of Animals, or that wherein is steep'd Sheep or Dears Dung, &c.

*Several
Methods
for re-
tranching
the super-
fluity of
Sap in
Fruit-
Trees, and
disposing
them to
bear.*

Though it may seem an unaccountable thing, that any Tree can be planted too well, or in too good Ground, yet daily Experience in Fruit-Trees shews it may be, and I must own that I have been a Practitioner long enough to see one of the finest Plantations of Fruit that ever was in *England* in Decay, from this one Piece of Indulgence and over Care, I mean

mean the Making the Borders so rich, and consequently the Tree so luxuriant, that they could not by any Methods then known be kept under. To remedy this Luxuriancy, several Methods have been propos'd. Some (says *The retired Gardener*) are besotted to their old Ways, that they think if a hole be made through the Stem, and a Peg of dry Oak put therein, that this will restrain the over abundance of the Sap, and make it bear; but this Method (as slight as that Author makes of it) I have seen try'd with very good Success, in the Gardens of Mr. *Hudson*, a nement Merchant living at *Sunbury*, near *Hampton Court* in *Middlesex*; but those Pegs were drove in when the Trees were young, viz. about three or four Years Growth, for it is ten or twelve Years ago since I saw them.

Others there are (says that Author) *Several other Methods.* who are of the same Opinion, and say that one of the Roots should be split and a Stone clos'd in it, and this will have the same Effect with the oaken Peg.

T

Others

Others have Recourse to the Decrease of the Moon to prune in: And the Editors of that Author in *English*, write of a Gentleman that had twelve Dwarf Pears, that after eight or nine Years Planting, had not bore any Fruit; from one half he took off the Bark six inches broad, and half round the Girth of each Tree, and from the other six, the six Inches quite round, which had the Effect following, *viz.* that the six that were bark'd round died quite, or were languishing, but the other six were in a thriving Condition and bore Fruit; however this is far from being always true.

Monſieur
de la
Quinti-
nie's Me-
thod the
beſt.

But Monsieur *de la Quintinie* tells us, that he was forced to go to the very Foundation of this Matter, even to the Retrenchment of one or two of the largest Roots; and upon Tryal, he found the Expedient infallible, though the Trees were old: And this has led me to the following Practice, which will appear to have much greater Probability of Success

(a

(as indeed it has had with me) than any of the Methods yet prescrib'd.

When it is consider'd therefore, that 'tis through those large Canals or great Roots, that the Sap passes in such great Abundance; and that that Sap is crude and undigested by that precipitate Hurry it makes through those large Ducts; whereas it is seen, that the smaller the Boughs of the Trees are, the narrower and more contracted are those Passages, through which the Sap goes, and consequently the more refin'd it is in its long Sublimation and Ascent, the sooner and better it is fitted for the Production of Fruit. These Considerations put together are a sufficient Demonstration, that Barrenness proceeds from too great an Affluence of Sap through those large Roots, and that therefore those Roots ought to be taken off; yet because I have found by Experience, that there is some Danger in the practising this upon old Trees, I thought it might not be an unuseful Tryal to begin first on young ones, even by taking them clear up once

in two or three Years, and cutting away all the great Roots. This would effectually do what I desir'd, and it has answer'd accordingly, having always in View that Precept of the ever memorable *Virgil*, *In teneris assuescere multum est.*

This likewise is agreeable with what has been taught as to the Head; that is, either expelling those great Branches quite out, or by dividing them into many, by Pruning, Nipping, &c.

Many Advantages accruing to the Tree by this Method.

Besides the Advantage before mentioned, there are many others that accrue to us; as first, that you may thereby with Ease renew the exhausted Earth wherein the Tree stands; secondly, thereby the Tree may be remov'd to another Exposition, in Case the Place where it was first planted does not happen to suit it, or in Case the Owner has a Mind to alter his Gardens and make new Walls. And though it may be said that Fruit-Trees are often seen to be mov'd with Success without all this Trouble, I answer that I have indeed seen it done too; but when Trees come

to

to be old there is Danger in doing it, tho' by constant Use they may be mov'd at seven, eight, nine, ten or eleven Foot high, with all the Safety imaginable.

I have also try'd another Method to dispose Dwarf Fruit-Trees to bear, that have not bore many Years; and though it has some Alliance to the foregoing Experiment, yet it may not, I presume, be impertinent to mention it in this Place, because when Wall-Trees are unnail'd from the Wall, it may be practis'd on them as well as Dwarf Trees. When it is observ'd then that Fruit-Trees have stood some Years and not bore Fruit at all, or at least but a little, and that the Trees look healthy and vigorous as such Trees generally do; open the Tree at the Root as in the foregoing Experiment, and having cut off three or four of the largest Roots, take a good strong Cart-Rope or other Cordage, and putting a large Truss of Hay round the Bottom of the Tree, tying the Rope fast round it, and setting a Man at each End of the Rope, let them

*Another
Method of
making
Dwarf-
Fruitbear.*

T 3

pull

pull so hard as to sway the Tree as it were out of the Ground, then moving the Tye of the Rope to another Quarter, do the same as was done before: By which Means all the Roots of the Tree will be broke and loosen'd in the Earth, and thereby incapacitated to send up those large Quantities of Sap it was wont to do, and the Tree itself will be put upon getting new and fresh Fibres, which Experience has taught, will dispose the Tree to bear much better than before.

The Reason that induc'd the Author to this Experiment.

The Reasons that prompted me on to this Experiment, were Observations made at several Times, how well all Orchard-Trees have bore after high Winds, and such as have, as it were, been level'd quite to the Ground, yet have always the next Year been observ'd to bear in a wonderful Manner: From whence I conclude, that the backward Disposition of Dwarf-Trees to bear, might proceed from the too great Stability in the Soil wherein they were planted; there not being either Height or Weight enough in the Head

for

for the Wind so much as to give the Tree the least Motion imaginable.



C H A P. XXXVI.

*Of the several Methods for Preserving
Fruit-Trees from Blights, &c.*

Notwithstanding all the Care and Pains the laborious and diligent Planter and Pruner is at, in the regular and well Ordering of their Fruit Trees, it too often happens, that their Plants are infested with Blights, Caterpillars, Canker, and many other Accidents that awaken the serious *Virtuoso's* to a diligent Enquiry after Methods to be taken to Cure, or at least to help these Misfortunes. For though generally speaking it were better to pluck up Trees so infested and to plant others in their Room; yet lest any Author Writing on this Subject should be thought to be singular in differing from

those that have gone before, it will not be improper in this Chapter to trace these Maladies as far as may be, and to set down such Rules for the Cure of them, as the Practice and Experience of foregoing Authors, as well as those of a more modern Date have favour'd the World withal.

*The weak
Opinions
of the an-
cients in
preventing
blights.*

Philostratus, Columella, and many others amongst the ancient Writers on Husbandry have told us, that if the Gardener encompasses the Alleys of his Garden with the Skin of a Sea Calf, or else that of the Beast Hiena or the Crocodil, if he plants round his Garden the White Vine, or hang an Owl therein with his Wings expanded, it will prevent the Blight: And *Archibius* is said to have wrote to *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, that if you bury a speckled Toad inclos'd in an earthen Pot in the middle of your Garden, the same will be defended from all hurtful Weather and Tempests. However, not to take up too much Time in the Repetition of these very weak Conceptions of the ancients,

Diophanes,

Diophanes, and after him *Coronarius* in his Rules concerning Husbandry, directs (and that with much more probability of Success than any of the former) that the Gardener gather together all the Weeds, Sticks, and other Trumpery he can get, and to set them on fire in several Parts of the Garden, but especially in that Part of it through which the Wind bloweth, that the Smoak may be carried and dispers'd all over the Garden amongst the Fruit-Trees; thus will the noisome Air be refin'd and all Blights prevented.

But others there are of a later Date, that advise the putting of long Straw or Dung into a Wheelbarrow, and putting as much Fire thereto as will make a Smother, let this Barrow or Barrows be wheel'd round the Walls, by the Fume whereof they assure us all Blights will be prevented from doing any Damage. And it must be own'd that those kind of Fumigations, if the Gardener could be always aware of what Weather would happen, and had not too much Business on his Hands, might

might do great Service ; but as it will be an extraordinary deal of Care and Pains for a Gardener to be thus always upon his Guard ; and as it is morally impossible it should be done in large Plantations, let us have recourse to what our more modern Authors and Practitioners have said on this Subject.

The retir'd Gardener's Method.

The Author of *The retir'd Gardener* advises, that in order to preserve your Fruit-Trees in the Spring from Frosts and Blights, that there be Umbrellas made of Pease-Haulm, &c. fasten'd to the Trellis whereon your Fruit-Trees are fastened ; but 'tis plain this Method can be of little Use in *England*, where we have few or no Trellises of Wood against our Walls as they have in *France*.

The common Method in England.

Our *English* Gardeners have therefore made use of Bass Matts, fastening them to the Walls with Iron Hooks and Nails ; but this Method is likewise attended with some Inconveniency ; for the Matts being pretty close wove together, there is not that

that necessary room for the Air to perspire as it ought to do, and consequently the Boughs, Leaves and Branches of the Tree are drawn weak and pale, unless duly attended and taken on and off, which in a multiplicity of Business it is not easy to do.

Mr. *Lawrence's* Contrivance of horizontal Shelters has indeed amus'd the World pretty much, since the writing that small Treatise of Gardening and managing of Fruit-Trees. However, I have seen a Letter under that Reverend Gentleman's own Hand, in answer to some Queries sent to him by an ingenious Lady, (who much doubted the Practice of it) wherein he told her, the Method was certainly right and practicable; but that he rather upon further Trials and Experience advis'd his Friends to put pieces of Wood in their Walls, and lay Boards thereon at such times as the Tree required it. This Method shall then be set down as the *cheapest, best, and most rational* yet

*Concern-
ing Hori-
zontal
Shelters.*

yet thought of. And I hope it will not be thought *nefas inventis addere*.

*The best
Method of
preserving
Trees
from
Blighting,
&c.*

When you build your Garden-Walls, you are then to put Brackets of Wood about one Foot long, and two and a half or three Inches square at every nine or ten Foot distance, being the length of a common Deal-Board. Let this Bracket be cut out of good Quarter Stuff, and a club End to it to work into the Wall as large as a Brick, and about the same length; this will hold it fast in the Wall: At the farther end of this Bracket let there be a Notch, or you may drive a strong Nail, which shall stop the Deal-Board from sliding off: For I should have said, that this Bracket must and ought to be a little sloping, for that when the Board is on, it may hang over like a Pent-House. The first Row of Brackets should be put in about three Foot from the Ground; and so on at every two or three Foot as the Wall advances, let there be put in those Brackets. During the time that the Trees are in Bloom, and till the Fruit is as big

as a very large Pea, the Boards should be continued on, only in some very fine Days : For (as is elsewhere observ'd) there is as much danger of Fruit during the time it is setting or newly set, as when it is in bloom, caus'd by those violent and sudden Alterations of Heat and Cold that is the natural Misfortune of our Climate. Other Countries much nearer the Line than we are, have indeed much colder and keener Weather, but then it is more regular, and not so subject to Changes as ours is. I think little more is requir'd to be said on this Matter, the daily Experience of every Practitioner will more fully inform him of the properest Method to use these Shelters than I can do it in many Words ; only thus much I thought necessary to set down by way of Enlargement, and the better to explain Mr. *Lawrence's* Second Thoughts, that I may thereby recommend this Method as the most Useful and the least Expensive that has been yet invented for more common Practice.

I shall conclude this Head with another Method which has been practis'd in the Gardens of the Right Honourable *John Smith* Esq; one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer, these fifteen or sixteen Years with great Success, having indeed never miss'd in all that Time.

*Mr. John
Smith's
Method
for scour-
ing his
Fruit-
Walls.*

This Cover or Pent-House practis'd so long by the Honourable *John Smith* Esq; lately deceas'd, and with so great Success, is no other than a Flake or Hurdle made of Rodds cut out of Hedge-Wood about nine Foot long and three Foot wide, and after that thatch'd, yet not so thick as Thatch on Houses is, but so as that the Air may in some Measure perspire through, since a small Admission of it is not only convenient, but requisite to keep the Branches of the Tree from being drawn too weak.

One of these Covers are generally enough for a Tree, and are to be accompanied with two wooden Forks like those that Hedgers and Country Labourers generally carry their Burthens or Faggots home

home with, and so long as that the Foot of them may rest against the edge of the Grass adjoining to the Water-Table to keep it from slipping, hanging the Hurdle or Cover on at the Top. Now as it is hard to find any of those Forked Stakes strait, the Fork should be left on the inside opposite to the Bend, that the Hurdle or Cover may rest with more certainty on the Top of it, which it does by that natural Pliantness or Bending that is in the Fork, and makes it less moveable by the Winds. The Description of this cheap Shelter being done, it is now that I must necessarily observe, that these Shelters are taken on and off at Pleasure during all frosty Nights and blighting Winds, and all other Weather where there is any appearance of Danger, always taking them away in fine Sun-shiny Weather and Spring Showers.

It may indeed be thought a great deal of Trouble, to be continually upon the Guard against such an uncertain Enemy, but the Covers being always ready on the the top of the Fork before mentioned,

two

two Men will with great Ease and Pleasure cover forty or fifty Trees in about half an Hour, which is more than is required in any Common, or rather private Plantation, Men generally covering none but Peaches, Nectarines, and the like.

It is Matter of some Observation at first View, how it comes to pass, that so slight a Pent-House, projecting over no more than it does, should defend that under Part of the Tree from this Misfortune. But certain it is, that what we call Blights, is little more than wet falling on the Flowers, Leaves, small Fruit, &c. and after that by the natural Coldness of the Air in our Climate condensing itself to such a Degree, that upon its first relaxation by the Sun and Air, that tender Frame is dissolv'd and spoil'd; so that these Pent-Houses keeping off the cold Rains and Dews, prevents the greatest if not the only Source from whence this Evil proceeds: But if the Wall be nine or ten Foot high, I should advise two Rows, the upper Part always to remain; but this Experience will

will more certainly teach, than any Directions I can give.



C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Gathering and Preserving of Fruit.

THE Knowledge of the true Time and Method of gathering and preserving of Fruit, either as it ripens hanging on the Tree, or is from thence pluck'd and laid in the Fruiterie, is such as requires no Apology nor Words to set it forth, though it is acquired more by Experience than Reasoning.

It is very well known, that Summer Fruits are scarce ever fit to eat but when they are ready to fall from the Tree; except those that are subject to be mealy, which should be gathered somewhat sooner, if requir'd to be in their Perfection; and it is to be observ'd, that all Summer

U

Pears

Pears are a little yellowish in the Rind near the Stalk.

The best Time for gathering of Peaches, Nectarines, &c. is in the Morning, just as the Dew is going off, for then they are cool and fine; though generally Virtuoso's desire to have their Fruit lye cooling on Shelves in the Fruiterie for a Day or two (and some say more;) for the Heat of the Sun taints Fruit and makes the Juice unwholsome. In gathering Fruit, especially Peaches, take Care not to bruise them with your Thumb; and of Plums, that you rub not off the Powder.

There are indeed few of the Autumn as well as Winter Fruits that ripen well upon the Tree, but require to be carried into the Fruiterie to sweat and perform a dew Fermentation, which will make them soft and mellow; but then for the gritty stony Pear-Kind (such as the Monsieur John, &c.) the Taste only shews their Maturity and Goodness, they very seldom giving Way to the Impressions of the Thumb.

Winter

Winter Fruits, such as Pears and Apples, should be carefully gathered by Hand, when they will easily leave the Tree, and the Weather is dry; and the choiser Sort should be spread upon dry Wheat Straw or Moss in the Fruiterie, where they should enjoy as much dry mild Air as possible; but by all Means keep them from the Frost.

In the gathering of Grapes we must always be sure to use a sharp Knife; for in gathering them by Hand there is great Danger of breaking or tearing the Branches.





C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of the several Positions or Aspects of Walls for the Ripening of Fruit.

Of South Walls.

SOUTH Walls have been all along reckon'd the best for Fruits, tho' later Observation and Experience have not confirm'd it : For when the Days are something long, and the Heat of the Sun in its greatest Strength, it is late before the Sun shines upon them, and it leaves such a Position as early in the Afternoon.

Besides, when it is Mid-day, the Sun is so much elevated above the Horizon that it shines but faintly and very slopingly upon them; which makes the Heat to be much the less, inasmuch as a smaller Quantity of Rays falls upon such a Wall ; it being visible that both

before and after Noon the Sun shines hotter, than when it is in its highest Meridian.

From whence 'tis natural to infer that a little inclination either to the East or West are the best Aspects; but which of the two will maintain its Precedence may be now enquir'd into.

East and West Walls compar'd.

And in this Enquiry I shall venture to affirm, that the East, or rather South-East are to be prefer'd to the West or South-West, though they are as much expos'd to the Sun as East Walls are. The Reason of which I take to be, because the Morning Air is purer, and that the Sun shines oftner and stronger than in the Afternoon; and, (as a certain Author truly says) meets with the Dew whilst it is yet fresh upon Plants, reviving them after a long Rest, and, (as it were,) refreshing Sleep: For, as I take it, the chief Cause why the Eastern Aspect is better than the Western, is, that the Coldness of the Air in some measure checks all Vegetation till the Sun revives it again, which

The East, or rather the South-East Aspect the best of any.

Refreshment is much sooner obtained on an Easterly than a Westerly Wall. In the Afternoon the Heat of the ambient Air is great every where; and Heat alone (as is well observ'd) without any Sun-shine, is able to make Plants vegetate, though not so perfectly.

Tho' it should be argued that the Sun shines stronger in the afternoon than the morning because it continues to act on Air already warm'd with the Influence of the morning Sun, yet in as much as the Rays of the Sun are more healthy and chearful then than after, and dispell the cold Dews and Vapours as before; it is more than an equivalent to the extraordinary Heat of the afternoon Sun, as Experience shews, which is generally Languid and unhealthy. From whence I infer as before that the South East maintains its Post against either the South or South West.

*The South-East As-
pect the
best of all.*

'Tis from Reasonings of this kind, I would venture to establish it as my humble Opinion (and I think I have the Suffrage of most eminent Planters and Gardeners

to

to second me) that a South Wall declining about twenty Degrees to the East, is preferable to any of the other, inasmuch as the Sun shines as early on it as on a full East Wall, and never departs from it till about two a Clock in the Afternoon; besides, it is something remov'd from those destructive Winds that come from the West and North. In short, a Lover of Fruit should in every view principally guard against his greatest Enemies, cold, raging and destructive Winds, the melancholy Evils of our Climate, and the great Occasion of our entire Want some Years of the best and latest Fruit.

From this short Enquiry then into the Difference of the Aspects of Walls for Fruits, it may not be improper to descend into other particulars which naturally fall under this Head: And first as to sloping Walls.

“ Conceive (says a great * Advocate
“ for sloping Walls) a perpendicular Wall

* Vid. *Fruit Walls improv'd*, pag. 4.

“ with Trees against it; it is evident that
“ is expos’d only to one half of the vi-
“ sible Sky, and the Point to which it is
“ directly expos’d falls upon the Hori-
“ zon. To which Point should we suppose
“ the Sun to be something near, one half of
“ the time it would be under the Hori-
“ zon, and the other half it would shine
“ but weakly through so great a Depth
“ of Air.

“ But if we suppose the said Wall re-
“ maining on the same Place to be inclin’d
“ with the Trees against it, so as to be-
“ come elevated only forty five Degrees
“ upon the Horizon, and to have the
“ Trees on its upper side, the Wall in
“ that Situation will be expos’d to three
“ Quarters of the visible Sky, and the
“ Point to which it is directly expos’d
“ will be forty five Degrees high; to all
“ the Neighbourhood of which Place,
“ if the Sun happens to come, it must
“ needs act from thence upon the Wall
“ with a considerable force.

I shall

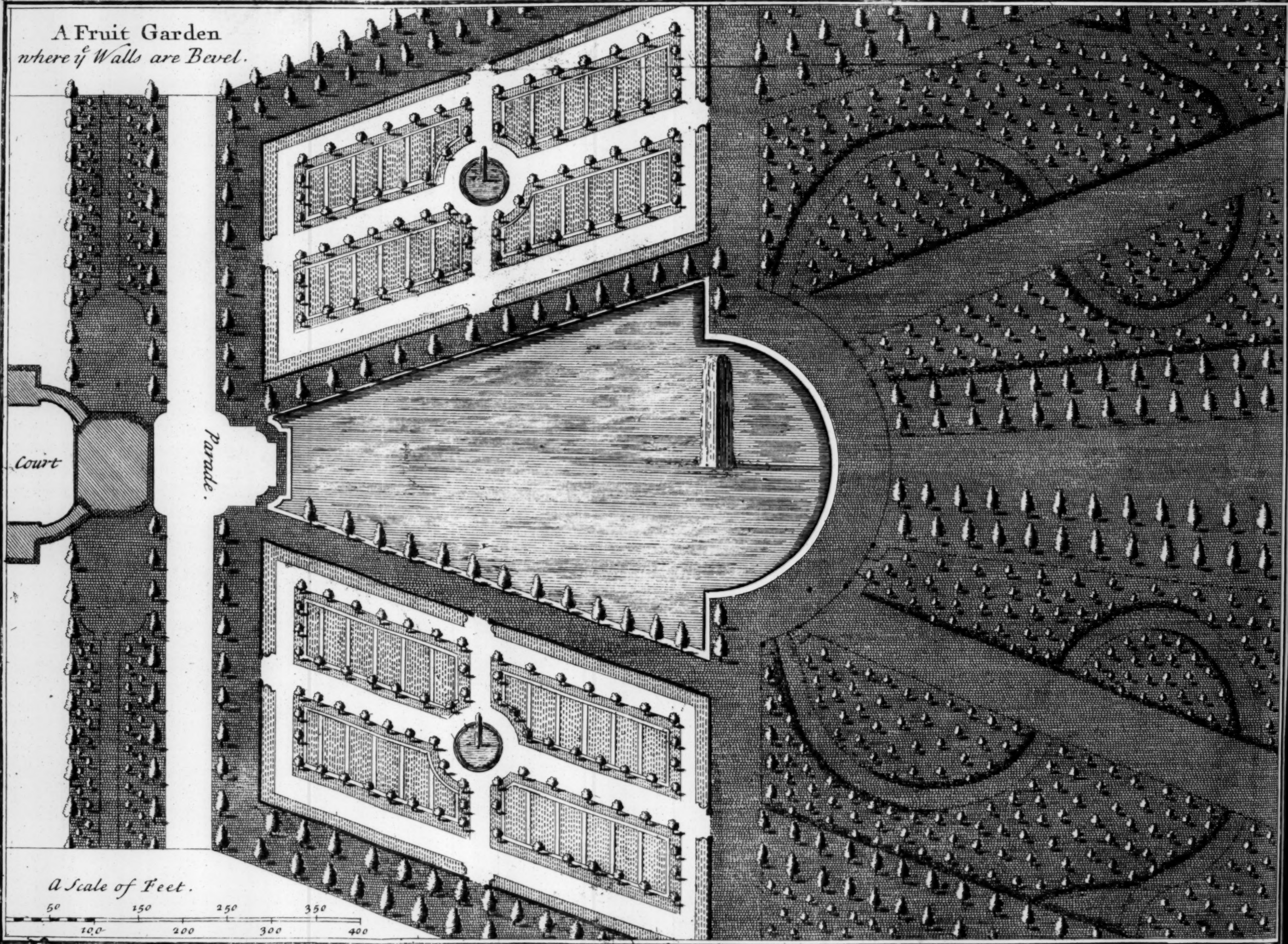
I shall not give my self nor Reader the trouble of examining the Mathematical Calculations with which that Author endeavours to demonstrate this Hypothesis ; but take it for granted as he asserts, *p. 6.* of the aforementioned Treatise, “ That
“ in the Summer Solstice, the Action of
“ the Sun upon that smooth sloping Wall
“ will be increas’d, so as to be upon one
“ Account more than three and a half
“ times greater than the Action upon the
“ perpendicular Wall.” This must be confess’d to be a very curious Calculation, and perhaps no whit inconsistent with Truth ; but yet Experience has taught (and that in a * sloping Wall, I think, of the Author’s own directing) that though the Sun may act with more vigour in its solstitial Capacity on a sloping than on a perpendicular Wall, yet it is as deficient in its natural Performances, which by the Authors own Arguments, as well as the Observation of almost every Body that

* At Belvoir-Castle

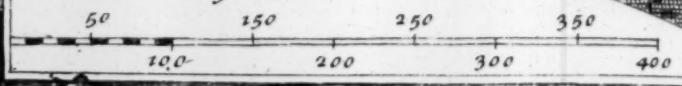
has

has made any Observation at all, that Dews are expell'd at least an Hour in the Morning sooner from a perpendicular Wall than from a sloping one; so that what is gain'd at one time is lost another. But let these Speculations carry what Weight they will, we are surely inform'd by the Observations and Experience of the Gardeners at *Belvoir Castle* before-mention'd, that those Walls after all their Expence, were useles till assisted by artificial Heat; the Success of which is very well known. And as it was my Lot to have some Direction in some steps that were taken therein, I shall in its proper Place lay it down for the Benefit of those that may have an Occasion to build such Walls. I proceed therefore now to speak of such Walls as have been contriv'd for the Acceleration of Fruit.

A Fruit Garden
where $\frac{1}{2}$ Walls are Bevel.



A Scale of Feet.





C H A P. XXXIX.

*References to a Plan, shewing the best
Disposition of Walls.*

THE following Plan I have contriv'd on purpose to shew the best Methods of disposing the Walls of a Kitchen Garden to Advantage; and though the Figure is not in its self the most beautiful, yet I may venture to say, there are some Things that are entirely new in it. It is a Figure that with some Amendment I made some Years ago for a noble Lord, in which it may be observ'd, the South and South-East Walls which are the best, are very much improv'd by the fixing the Meridian Line; the South-West Wall is only injur'd, which is of no great Moment; the North is the same as usual.

All the Divisions without are Plantations planted and form'd with as much Delight

light as Use, in guarding the wall'd Garden against the Impetuosity of the Winds, &c. for it is and has been all along my Method when I could, to enclose these Fruit-Gardens within the larger Quarters of Wood, &c. whereby the Garden lies more commodiously to come to, and adds to the Extent and Beauty of your Garden at once, and if well dispos'd, is one of the greatest Ornaments of a Design.

Indeed there are some Plans where it is impossible to include such a Garden in that Manner; the badness of the Soil, the want of Water and other Conveniencies being great Bars against it: Such are the fine Fruit-Gardens of *Blenheim*, *Burleigh*, and which tho' of a later Date and not so large, that of *Secumbury* in *Hartfordshire*, all of them Instances how necessary detach'd Fruit-Gardens are.



C H A P. XL.

*Of the Accelerating or Forcing Grapes,
Figgs, Peaches, &c.*

I N one of the preceding Chapters I have given an Account of the Method of building Walls, and of the Success of sloping, which I mention here by way of Introduction; because it has led the World to the following Improvement of glassing and forcing Grapes, which was never done to that Perfection in any Place as it is upon some of the great Slopes of that elevated and noble Situation of *Belvoir Castle*, belonging to that ancient and truly great Family of the *Mannerfes*, Dukes of *Rutland*.

The first building of these sloping Walls was (I have before hinted) at the Instigation, and I believe by the Direction of the Author of a Treatise in large Quarto, of
Fruit-Walls

Fruit-Walls improv'd. That Gentleman being at that Time Tutor to the then Marquis of *Tavistock*, afterwards Duke of *Bedford*, to whom it was dedicated: But notwithstanding the plausible Shew made by that Theorist, by which one would have thought that that accelerating would be more certainly perform'd; yet the Gardeners found it did not do when reduc'd to Practice, how well soever it appear'd in the Theory.

This was the Occasion that the late Duke of *Rutland* undermined this sloping Wall (which fell not because it rested on the Bank;) which being done, he caus'd a Funnel of Brick to be made behind the Wall, and as it were under the Border, to convey Heat from End to End of the Wall; this being done, he ripp'd up several Parts in the Wall at about ten Foot asunder, (as I remember) which were carried forwards and backwards in Order to heat the Wall; led thereto, from what he had observ'd at the back of a Kitchen Chimney, wherein Heat was plainly discover'd to be
the

the principal Agent in this Affair. After this Expence which I cannot say was great, his Grace was resolv'd to be sure, and therefore he glass'd them all before as you do Stoves, which pen'd in the Heat to a great Degree, and from this they had presently good Success.

It was my good Fortune to come that Way during some Amendment that was making to this Place, and finding that there were abundance of Passages on the back of the Wall, whereby I judg'd the Heat evaporated very much, unless the Fires were very strong; I took the Opportunity to acquaint his Grace with my Sentiments, that as the Root was the *Primum Mobile* of Vegetation and the grand Source from whence the Tree drew all its Juices, I humbly conceiv'd, that the heating that Part had been too little consider'd, and the heating the Boughs too much; this occasion'd a new Amendment, and that was to shut many of the Funnels on the back of the Wall, and lay the greater Stress of the Experiment on the Roots,
by

by making a larger Funnel under the Border, shutting up most of the back Passages as before and by often renewing the borders with fresh Earth, and watering them well, which has answer'd beyond Expectation, and has confirm'd me in the Opinion I was always in: That the Fire in a Kitchen Chimney lying low and being generally under the Roots is the greatest Occasion of the Maturity and Acceleration of Fruit, especially Grapes, rather than any adventitious Heat that comes to the Boughs.

But be that as it will, I am satisfied by a noble and most ingenious Observer of vegetable Nature, that this is the all in all; for which Reason he has made few or no back Funnels to his sloping Walls. And I must add one Thing more which his Grace told me, and that is, that he is now trying of Figs, and does not doubt but to bring them to as great Perfection as the Grapes.

It is of great Use that you put Rubbish behind the Walls, to prevent it from be-

ing

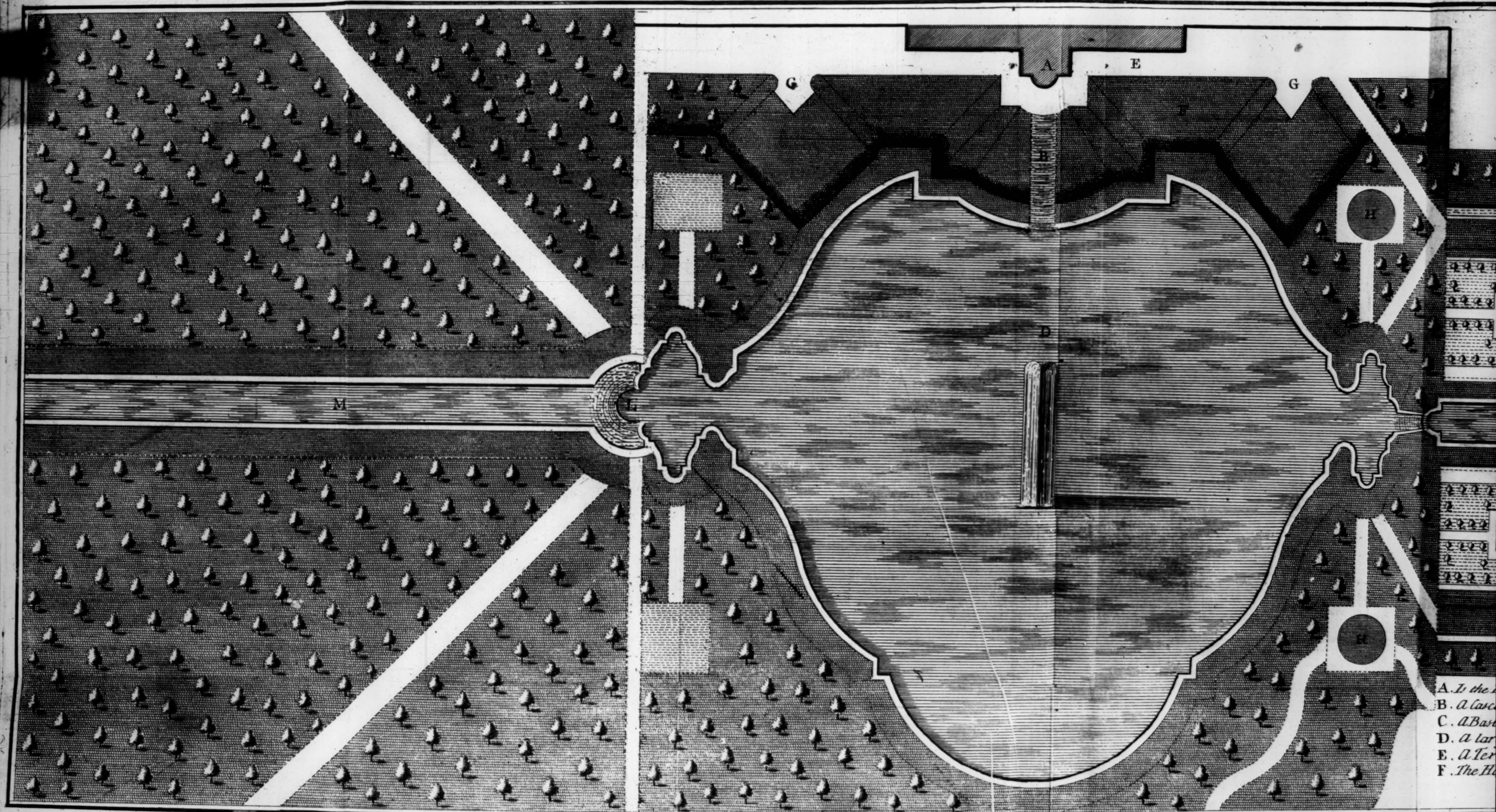
ing damp, which it would otherwise be on all Clayey Soils.

The Expence of keeping artificial Heat being not great, nor the trouble much, you must begin making Fires about the beginning or middle of *January*, which will set the Vine to work about the beginning, or middle of *February*. The Sun succeeds to second this artificial Heat, which may be lessen'd as it encreases its natural Vigour, and the Glasses may be open'd on all fine Sun-shiny Mornings, and remain, in case the Weather is fine, till towards Night; but the Glasses must be shut down before the Sun is gone off an Hour or two, which retains the Heat more strongly within the Glass-Case.

N. B. Peaches, Nectarines, and Abriots don't love to be forc'd, at least the fruit is very seldom good; for being naturally of a watry Taste, and there being much Occasion to keep the Glasses close, the Fruit is always render'd flat and insipid. This is not pure Speculation, but the Result of the Practice that I have observ'd in the

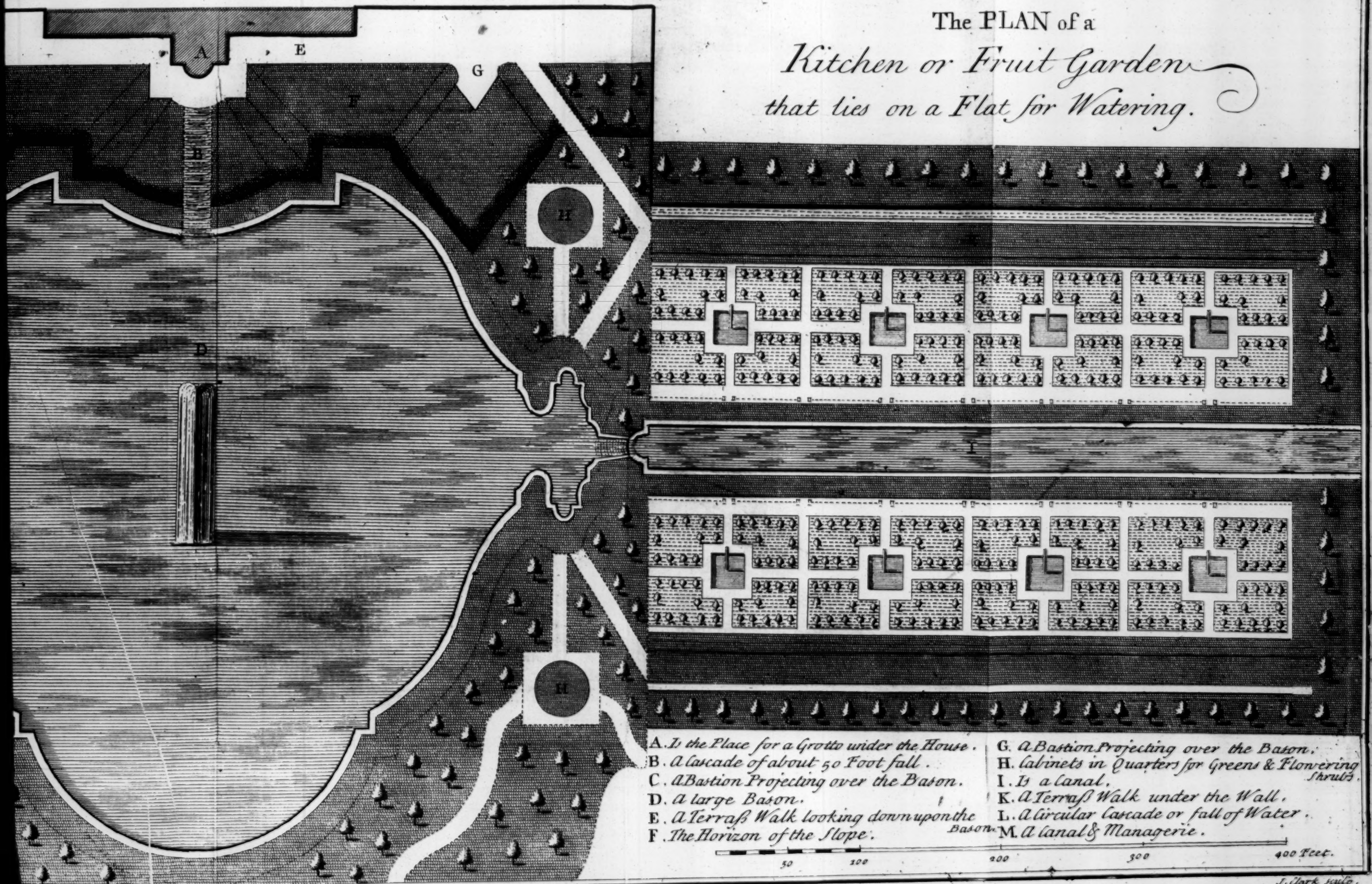
Glass-Houses at *Brompton-Park*. On the contrary, the Vine is endued with that noble Raciness of Taste, that no small want of Air can alter or subdue it; and Nectarines are the next that I know of certainly, tho' I can't but have a good Opinion of Figs also, there being a very great Strength in the Taste, that can't be over-balanc'd by any deficiency of Air.

To finish this Account of accelerating or forcing Fruit, I am credibly inform'd that Cherries planted in Pots, and the Pots plunged in Tanners Bark, and inclos'd during the Winter in a Glass Case have blossom'd in *January*, and have had large green Fruit about the fifteenth of the *February* following, which in all probability will be ripe in *March*; but yet it must upon the whole be own'd, *That all Fruit in its natural Season, and in its natural way of Ripening, is best.*



A. Is the
B. A case
C. A Base
D. A lar
E. A Ter
F. The Ho

The PLAN of a
Kitchen or Fruit Garden
 that lies on a Flat for Watering.



- A. Is the Place for a Grotto under the House.
 B. A cascade of about 50 Foot fall.
 C. A Bastion Projecting over the Bason.
 D. A large Bason.
 E. A Terrass Walk looking down upon the Bason.
 F. The Horizon of the Slope.
 G. A Bastion Projecting over the Bason.
 H. Cabinets in Quarters for Greens & Flowering Shrubs.
 I. Is a Canal.
 K. A Terrass Walk under the Wall.
 L. A circular cascade or fall of Water.
 M. A Canal & Managerie.

50 100 200 300 400 Feet.



C H A P. XLI.

*References to a Plan, wherein the
Watering of a Garden is expeditiously
perform'd.*

HAVING in a former Work relating to Gardening, set down how conducive Water was to Vegetation in general, as being not only the Vehicle by which all terrestrial Particles are convey'd into the Trunk, Boughs and Leaves of a Tree, but also in its own Quality containing sundry Particles of Earth it self, as it were insensibly insinuating themselves into whatever is growing near, as Mint, &c. I shall have the less Occasion to say much now, but only to shew in some measure *how* it may be conducted to the Garden for use; and by the annex'd Plan demonstrate, *First, How a Fruit and Kitchen Garden lying on*

X 2

a dead

a dead Level may be over-flow'd and water'd in an Instant of Time. The Invention (if it may be so call'd) is in it self not speculative, but really useful, and it is made conducive in several Parts of hot Countries to the most prodigious Productions of Nature that are possible to be conceiv'd.

The following Plan is one that I have contriv'd for a Lady of extraordinary Merit in *Wiltshire* on the Road to the *Bath*; and as it is entirely new in its Kind, will, I hope, meet with a favourable Reception from all ingenious Lovers of Gardening and Planting. The Scheme is demonstrative of its Uses. I only observe, that there are under Ground Drains of Clay, made as is directed *Chap. 4.* which bring the Water into the little square Basons, and others that are made of Wood or Earth that let it out into the several Quarters round it; and yet the whole is done with very little Expence.

I can't but observe also, that those little Ponds are so many Stews for Fish; and that in all such Cases as these, Water
may

may be brought two or three Miles for about six Pence a Pole, or less; but the Water can't be expected to be clear, which yet is not requir'd.

In the middle of each little Stew there are Earthen Pipes (made at the Potters) cork'd up, which, when you have a Mind, you may unstop.

The Ponds themselves when drawn down a Foot, will near Water the Quarters adjoining thereto; but then there is a Canal that is communicating with the lower Part, and a Reservoir that communicates with the upper Part for the Garden, as appears by the Plan, which lies on three different Levels.

The upper Part of the Plan next the Binding, shews the Communication that there is between the Kitchen Garden and a fine Bason of Water that lies under a Terras and Cascade above fifty Foot perpendicular.

- A *Is a Place for a Grotto under the House.*
B *A Cascade of about fifty Foot fall.*
D *A large Basen.*
E *A Terras Walk looking down on the said Basen.*
F *The Horizon of the Slope.*
G *A Bastion projecting over the Basen.*
H *Quarters for Greens and flowering Shrubs.*
I *A Canal.*
K *A Terras Walk under the Wall.*





C H A P. XLII.

Of the Use of Water for the Benefit of Vegetation. Being a further Explanation of the said Plan.

WATER being the Life and Soul of a Garden, I conceive I can't better employ my Time than in giving one particular Chapter concerning it, and the Methods I would advise (especially in all level Gardens) for the quick Dispatch of that Work.

Water being so necessary for a Garden, as will appear, if it be allow'd, that Heat, Moisture, and a good Soil are (as is intimated in some former Accounts of Gardening) the *Three* great Coefficients in the vegetative System.

That Heat and Moisture are the two Principles that give Life to all Vegetables (that are well planted, and in a proper Soil) is apparent, when we consider how

those Powers actuate on the salt or nitrous Particles that lye as it were hid in the Earth. Now those Salts can have no Effect in themselves unless dissolv'd by Water, and rais'd by the Influence of the Sun; for whilst they are as it were confin'd to the Earth, and endued only with that Lumpishness that seems to be deduc'd with them from their original Chaos and Stupidity of Matter, they are incapable of doing any thing necessary to new Productions; but when the Water has dissolv'd those Salts, and mingled them with all the Parts of the Earth, I say, the'e Salts thus animated, separate, and communicate themselves to the Roots of the Plants that receive their Nourishment from them. A due Conjunction of Heat digests this Nourishment, and changes it into the Substance of the Plants: And 'tis thus that Heat and Moisture give and preserve the vegetative Life of Plants.

But whoever would be better satisfy'd in this matter, may have recourse to my former Treatise, where I have made an
Extract

Extract out of Dr. *Woodward's* curious Essay of all that is proper for the true Knowledge of the Progress of Moisture. And now proceed to the Practice of this useful Work.

In order to the well Watering of a Garden, every careful Planter should contrive the best Method he can, whether by Engine or Pumps, or Water drawn and conducted from some neighbouring Spring, Hill, or Valley, to his Garden; which should be a Matter he should principally consider.

The Plan here plac'd, is (I may venture to affirm) one of the most expeditious Methods that has been thought of for Watering a Garden, (but it must be such a one as I have observ'd before, lying upon a Flat, and will fully answer all that can be propos'd concerning Watering of Gardens.

I have adjoynd the Garden-Bason or Reservoir, with other contiguous Advantages, to illustrate this useful Method; and must premise, that from this it is propos'd

pos'd to water a great deal of other dry sandy Land that lyes near it.

As to the Kitchen Garden, it would be some pity it should lye above the Reservoir, but there is such a Plenty of Water that is design'd to come through it to help fill the Bason, that it will nevertheless be effected.

The Prospect from Letter *A*, where there is a Grotto design'd, is the Finest of any in the Western Parts.

The Terras is of the narrowest, but it could not be help'd, because of its great Height, and the Misfortune of the Building standing too near the Precipice of the Hill, has occasion'd the raising a good part of it a-new, and at a great Expence, particularly the Bastions mark'd *C* and *G*. But the Beauty of those great Slopes with so large and useful a Bason of Water as is below, will, it's hop'd, compensate the Expence. The Bason is about two Acres three Quarters.

To explain the Plan more particularly, as it relates to the Kitchen-Garden, the
square

square Basons are not only design'd for little Stews for Fish, but at each Corner there are Elm-Pipes with Plugs to them that go under the Alley, and communicates with the adjacent Division or Quarters, which will in an instant float the same, because the little Basons are design'd to lye six Inches higher than those Divisions or Quarters; and then the whole is so contriv'd by other larger Elm Pipes, that the said little Basons are fill'd by the Canal and other Conveniencies.

The Canal mark'd *M.* is another Design for a Menagerie, with Orcharding or Groves on each side; but this is not yet begun upon. The Design is for *Spy-Park*, the ancient Seat of the *Baynton's*.

N.B. The Engraver by my Absence has made some small Mistakes, but none so capital as to deserve much Correction.



C H A P. XLIII.

*Some additional Considerations concerning
the Disposition of Walls, the Distance
of Fruit-Trees, &c.*

TO compleat as much as can be what may be said as to the Disposition of Walls, the Distance of Planting Fruit-Trees, &c. and an Account of the Effect that the Sun may have on particular Aspects, it may not be improper to add to what has been before said, some Precepts, which though promiscuously set down, will, 'tis hop'd, be of some Advantage to the Work.

I can't indeed (as is elsewhere noted) lay that great Stress on the Influences of the Sun as some Writers have done, as if that such and such Fruits would not come to any thing but on such and such Prospects, and such and such Degrees of Heat,
but

but it may be so far true, that there may be Reasons why they may be somewhat improv'd by particular aspected Walls, though not much ; the Sprightliness of the Soil being, as is often mention'd, the almost *All in All* for the mature Production of Fruit.

So far then the Opinion of the *French* Writers (and those Gentlemen that have endeavour'd to explain them) seems consonant to Reason, viz. *That early Fruits do best against an East, or rather South-East-Wall, while others that are later require a longer and more intense Heat to ripen their Fruit.* I can't say indeed that the Difference is very great in either Aspect ; but there is a Chearfulness and Salubrity in the Morning Sun (as before set down) and its Aptitude to dissipate the cold and gross Humours of the Earth, and those Dews that are its natural Concomitants in the former part of the Year, and whilst the Fruit is yet small, that may make it an Argument not altogether to be rejected ; especially if we add thereto,
that

that early Fruits require all the Encouragement that the early Sun can afford, while late Fruits have the Sun of a whole Summer to accelerate their Vegetation, and to bring them to all the Maturity this Soil and Climate are capable.

*For the
South East
Aspect.*

The Nutmeg, Troy, George, Peaches, and all the early kinds, should have this Position, as also the Mignon Admirable, and some Newington, though of an after Date, and about one of a Sort of the late Katharine and late Pavies for tryal; but let there be two early ones to one late one.

*For the
South or
South-
West.*

Again, It will not be amiss to plant some few of the early Peaches against the South or South-West Aspect, about one of a Sort, taking two late Peaches to one that is early.

*For the
West and
North-
West As-
pect.*

For the West and North-West indeed, unless it be a third or fourth Part for Experiment's Sake should be only reserv'd, those that are the most hardy of all; such are the Montaubon, Newington, and all or most of the Nectarine Kinds.

Although there are few Pears but what ^{Pears re-}
will grow and bear on Dwarfs and Stands, ^{quiring}
yet there are some so good and late, and ^{good As-}
consequently so valuable, that they will ^{pects.}
merit some of the best Walls we have.

The Colmar, St. Martial, Angober, and
the like, the best South and South-East
aspected Walls. The St. Jermaine, Am-
bret, Louis Boon, Lachassery, &c. will
do on a Western or East Aspect all the
Autumn, and Summer Pears will do very
well on a Northern; but in order to have
some Buree de Roys and Burgamots in the
greatest Perfection, I advise a Tree or
two of each on some of the best posited
Walls.

As for Plums, I would have one or ^{Plums}
two of each sort on every one Aspect, ^{and Cher-}
and half a Dozen of every Sort of Cher- ^{ries, what}
ries, that they may succeed one another ^{Aspect re-}
all the Fruit Season. ^{quired.}

Abricots require a good East or ^{Abricots}
Western Aspect; but we can't allow them ^{how to be}
any Room in the South or South-East on ^{posited.}
Account

Account of the many valuable Peaches and Pears that require that Position.

*Of the
Distance
of Fruit-
Trees a-
gainst a
Wall, and
the Height
thereof.*

To what has been said on the proper Aspect and Disposition of Fruit-Walls, may be added the Height of Walls, and the Distance which Fruit-Trees should be planted from each other. Now this is determin'd by the particular Sort of Fruit-Tree every one plants, whether a Peach, Abricot, or Plum; every one of these requiring, if it could be had with Regularity to the Garden-Fence, different Heights of Walls, though the Distances may be near one and the same: However it is better to have Walls for Peaches, Plums, &c. rather too low than too high, and to be planted too wide than too near together; because thereby you may draw their Branches more Horizontally, which must be own'd to be an Advantage to the well-bearing of the Tree.

*Peaches
how far
asunder.*

Peach Trees will bear in as narrow a Compass as any Tree, if taken often up and prun'd, as before directed; for being planted on too high a Wall, is, by the Addition

dition of ill Management, the Cause that they are so thin at bottom ; for the Sap naturally tending upwards, leaves all the lower Boughs unfed, and consequently languishing and starving.

The Height of a Peach Wall need not be above Eight Foot, if in poor Soil, nor above Ten or Eleven in the Strongest ; but as we generally plant, a Standard Cherry, or a spreading Vine between them, we may allow Nine or Ten Foot for one, and Eleven or Twelve Foot for the other, and about Ten or Eleven Foot asunder.

Plums will do on the same Terms as ^{Plums,} Peaches as to the Height of the Wall, ^{their Dis-} but need not be planted at so great a ^{tances,} Distance ; Eight Foot at most being sufficient, for that they form bearing Wood, and bear with less trouble than other Trees do. ^{&c.}

Abricots would require more Height ^{Abricots,} and Distance than either of the afore- ^{their Dis-} mention'd, because they seldom bear well ^{tance and} till they are some Years growth and well ^{Height.}

Y spread ;

spread ; but we generally for Regularity's sake, keep them to the same Dimensions as others ; but if you do allow them the end of a Chimney or House, or a high Wall, let the Preparation be at least Eight or Ten Foot square for them, that so the Roots may have room to run, and be well fed.

*Pears,
what
Room re-
quired for
them.*

Pear Trees, especially those that grow gross, or with large Wood, require the most room of all.

But then the Preparation or Reception for them should be made very extensive for the Roots to expand themselves in, at least Twelve Foot square ; but it must be noted, which I had before omitted, that Pears will grow and prosper well in coarse Ground, which Peaches and other Trees of a more delicate Nature will not ; but as for extent, a Pear Wall may well be Fifteen Foot high and the Trees Thirteen Foot asunder ; but we are generally oblig'd to make shift with less.

From a View of these Rules, which are Facts, may be seen how uncertain those

those Directions are that confine all sorts of Fruit into one Square, be it either Ten or Eleven Foot, more or less; since the Vigour of one Tree is not equal to that of another. Our good old *English* Newington-Peach will indeed rise to Ten or Twelve Foot high the best of any Peach I know; but it is not to be expected that the tender Fruits from *France* should do so, especially in our Climate. Cherries require only common Walls, which is all I shall add.

Thus I hope I have led my Reader through that general Course of Directions that I propos'd at my first Beginning, so far as relates to the Managing and well Governing of a Fruit-Garden. What I have done, is founded on Practice more than Speculation.

F I N I S.



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